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BRIAND URGES BIG EUROPEAN -UNITED STATES

Continental Leaders Adopt With Enthusiasm Ideas of Coudenhove-Kalergi

SMALL GROUP OF WORLD POWERS TO CONTROL

Eminent European Statesmen Prepared to Sponsor New Order of Things

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the groundwork for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The first article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Is there to be a United States of Europe? Had you asked the question five years ago, the answer, whether affirmative or negative, would have treated the idea as largely academic. Talk about the possibility of a United States of Europe was then on much the same plane as talk about the possibility of an airplane nonstop flight around the globe. The event might come to pass. Indeed, there were reasons for believing that it would come to pass. But it was hardly a pressing concern for this generation.

Today all that is changed. Discussion of the formation of a United States of Europe is no longer regarded as a mere playing with an attractive, but fanciful, idea. There is no more earnestly discussed and practically considered proposal now occupying the European mind. The political and economic air of Europe seems all at once to have become saturated with the phrase. During the present summer, investigation in both western and eastern Europe has shown that leaders of public opinion everywhere regard the proposal as one that will have to be dealt with in the immediate future. They may favor it; they may oppose it; at least, they all talk about it. And the talk, whether pro or con, is absolutely respectful. The day has passed when responsible European leaders were ready to dismiss the whole idea with a smile and a shrug. The possible formation of a European federation of some sort is the livest issue in the life of the continent today.

Perhaps the universal attention now being given to the proposal for a United States of Europe is due, in large measure, to the advocacy of the idea by M. Briand. When, in July, this year, M. Briand gave an interview to the press in which he spoke of himself as a champion of the idea of European federation, and intimated that he would support the calling of a European economic conference this fall to take the first steps toward bringing such a federation into being, he undoubtedly gave the proposal an immediate importance far beyond that it had held in the past. For one thing, M. Briand is probably the most powerful single figure in the political life of the continent, and any idea that he advocates is bound to receive careful consideration all over Europe.

But that is not the only reason why M. Briand's championship has marked a milestone in the progress of the Pan-European idea. The French Prime Minister has a reputa-

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London Raises Its Bank Rate to 6½ Per Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The rise in the bank rate to 6½ per cent, the highest it has been for more than eight years, is a victory for the bankers, who have been demanding this drastic measure for several weeks past to reduce the outflow of gold, and a setback for industrialists, to whom it means a serious increase in the cost of every ton of steel made and every carload of coal mined.

It is estimated, indeed, that the 1 per cent advance announced increases the interest on bank loans alone by roughly £10,000,000. In view, however, of the fact that the Bank of England's gold reserve has been reduced by nearly £39,000,000 in the past 12 months, and that it is now some £16,000,000 below the level decided upon as the post-war minimum, the change now made would have taken place some time ago if the Government had not used its influence to postpone the change as long as possible.

Although stocks have fallen here, it is claimed that action taken will, by attracting credit, eventually cure what for the moment it has accentuated, and thus in the long run help and not hinder trade.

PARIS (AP)—Havas dispatches from Stockholm state the discount rate there has been raised from 4½ per cent to 5½ per cent. A dispatch from Oslo said the rate in Norway had been raised to 6 per cent.

NEW YORK—The New York stock market on Sept. 26 was apparently unaffected by the raising of the Bank of England rate from 5½ to 6½ per cent. The slump in the New York market on Sept. 25 evidently was due in part to the anticipated change in the rate.

To Aid in Uniting World of Finance

JACKSON E. REYNOLDS

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR

TWO AMERICANS OFF TO CONFER ON WORLD BANK

Way for United States to Participate in Central Institution Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Jackson E Reynolls, president of the First National Bank of New York, and Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, financial America's representatives on the organization committee of the Bank for International Settlements, have just started for Europe on board the steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines. The American bankers will meet in an as yet unnamed European city with the representatives of the financial systems of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Japan and Italy on Oct. 7. They will consider ways and means of setting up the $100,000,000 channel "for the international movement of funds" and "for promoting international financial relations" provided for in the Young plan.

Although "the complete and final settlement" of German reparation "afforded at once the opportunity and the need" for setting up the international bank, the Young plan declares, that "in the natural course of development, it is to be expected that the bank will become an organization not even predominantly concerned with reparations."

The attitude of the Washington Administration excludes the Federal Reserve from participation in the international bank, so that the American representatives are faced with the task of drawing up some alternative plan for American participation through unofficial banks or a group of banks It is expected in high financial circles here that the American equivalent of a central bank will be decided in Europe as an alternative plan for American participation.

Both Raised on Farm

The appearance of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Traylor in the group which will assume the task of working out the details of the international bank, brings together two outstanding financiers whose careers present a striking similarity. Both of them were born on farms. Both studied for the bar and each attracted the attention of a prominent banker, which aided their progress in the financial field.

It was when Mr. Reynolds was working as an attorney for the Central Railroad of New Jersey that he came to the notice of George F. Baker, one of the most prominent figures in Wall Street. Mr. Baker took Mr. Reynolds into his institution, and in 1917 his protégé became its vice-president. Five years later he acceded to the presidency, which he now holds.

Mr. Reynolds, in addition to directing the affairs of one of the country's outstanding financial institutions, is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank. He also serves on the boards of a group of important corporations and was formerly president of the American Bankers' Association.

Lawyer Turns Banker

Mr. Traylor, who assumes in Chicago a key position greatly similar to that which Mr. Reynolds holds in New York, was selling groceries in a country store in Texas when he was 20 years old. He studied law at night and after three years of preparation was admitted to the bar. His legal talents, however, were applied in minor political positions, until, in 1905, he accepted the cashiership of a small Texas bank.

The entry into banking proved a fortunate one for Mr. Traylor. He soon became the head of a small consolidated bank, which was followed by executive posts in St. Louis and Chicago banks. His success attracted the attention of James B. Forgan, of Chicago, with the result that Mr. Traylor entered the "Loop" as president of the First Trust and Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National. He became the latter's president when the two institutions and a third bank combined early this year.

Neither Mr. Reynolds nor Mr. Traylor conferred with President Hoover preliminary to going abroad, but this was held to be in harmony with the policy laid down in the Young plan that the authority of the international bank should be derived from financial and non-political sources. Comment of any sort on their understanding was withheld by both Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Traylor. They will be followed by S. Parker Gilbert, the American who has administered the Dawes plan in Berlin since its inception five years ago. J. Pierpont Morgan is now in Europe, and Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, is on his way there.

SOUTH AMERICA IN CLOSER UNION AT ASSEMBLY

Tacna-Arica Settlement Instrument Deposited—Council Concludes Session

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—South American states attracted much attention during the Tenth Assembly by their determination to get closer together and put up a united front at Geneva. This was not altogether to the taste of the other nations, who regard any tendency on the part of members of the League of Nations to fall into geographical groups as contrary to the aims of the Covenant, which is to make the League an instrument for creating a bond of good will between all nations.

But since Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, spoke of the United States of Europe, there is no reason why Latin America should not discuss an American union for American interests. The result of all this talk naturally has been to concentrate attention on what the Latin-American states say and do in the Assembly, and perhaps that is why the little breeze between Bolivia and Chile was regarded with some amusement by some of the European states. The Bolivian delegate wanted to place on record in the discussion on the legal committee resolution concerning Article 19 of the Covenant that the refusal of the legal committee to admit the application of Article 19 to the Tacna-Arica dispute so far as it concerned Bolivia should not be taken as a precedent.

Bolivia and Peru had special grievances on this score with the result that they both absented themselves from the Assembly of the League of Nations until this year. Chile on the other hand, as Enrique Vellegas pointed out, naturally wants bygones to be bygones on this subject now that the dispute has been settled. The little breeze, it is felt, need not be treated seriously, but it is interesting from the League of Nations viewpoint as showing that Pan-Americanism is not an all-prevailing sentiment in Latin America.

Mr. Vellegas, Chile, and Dr. Mauano Cornejo, Peru, deposited the instrument of ratification in the Tacna-Arica dispute at the Secretariat of the League. The president of the Assembly, Dr. G. Guerrero of Salvador, and functionaries of the Latin American States, assisted in this ceremony, which consisted in placing the treaty in the hands of Sir Eric Drummond. Thus was this ancient hatchet buried with honors at Geneva.

The Council has concluded its work, the most interesting item on its agenda being the proposal of the Liberian Government that an international inquiry should be instituted under the slavery convention to examine whether slavery or forced labor exist in Liberia. The proposal was accepted so that it will now be possible to test certain accusations which have been made concerning conditions of labor in the tropical produce plantations of Liberia.

League Reappoints Sweetser

GENEVA (AP)—Arthur Sweetser of Boston, assistant director of the information section of the League of Nations Secretariat, has been reappointed for three years by the Council.

Prof. Vittorio Scialoja, supporting the reappointment, said it was of great importance and usefulness to have an American in the Secretariat to serve as an unofficial liaison agent with the United States. Mr. Sweetser has been with the League Secretariat since it was established 10 years ago.

Bates Head States Ideal of Freedom

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEWISTON, Me.—The services which a college can perform to its students must not be overemphasized, President Clifton Daggett Gray told the undergraduates of Bates College at the first chapel of the year.

"The student who enters college without character will not leave after four years in possession of a full and stable character," he said, "any more than the stripped-down, second-hand Ford runabouts acquired by a $20 bill will, after four years, develop into Cadillacs or Lincolns. If you have come to college without character, it were better for you to go back to your home and your church and get that character which these institutions alone can provide. College, like life itself, offers to growing youth not prison walls, but freedom—freedom to choose between good and evil."

SHIPPING MAN LAUDS SHEARER AS ABLE EXPERT

But Former Head of Brown-Boveri Says His Aides Hired Lobbyist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—How subordinate officials of the American Brown-Boveri Electric Company joined with the National Council of American Shipbuilders in sending William B. Shearer as secret observer to the Geneva Naval Conference was told to the Senate committee investigating activities of armament lobbyists.

At the same time, Laurence R. Wilder, former head of the Brown-Boveri Company, painted a picture of Mr. Shearer in striking contrast to that depicted by the defendant officials of the three big shipbuilding companies, which Mr. Shearer is now suing for $257,000 for alleged services. Instead of minimizing Mr. Shearer's abilities, Mr. Wilder asserted that the former had a real fund of shipbuilding knowledge and experience which could not be secured elsewhere. It is the first time in the inquiry in which a witness has taken a stand that might countenance Mr. Shearer's claim for services against the other shipbuilders.

Mr. Wilder, who left the Brown-Boveri Company in June, 1927 to devote himself to the work of the Trans-Oceanic Corporation of the United States, testified that Shearer was sent to Geneva without his knowledge. It was not till long afterward, in January, 1928, that he met Mr. Shearer personally and then learned that his subordinate, Clinton L. Bardo, vice-president of the Brown-Boveri Company, had joined with officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, in sending Shearer abroad.

Hired Him as Artist

Mr. Wilder traced the incidents that occurred after that and filled in the story of Mr. Shearer's activities in Washington, after he had concluded his task as secret observer in Geneva. Mr. Wilder said that he gave Mr. Shearer employment as an "artist," after being introduced to him by Mr. Bardo, and at that time not knowing Mr. Shearer's previous connection with the shipbuilding council. Mr. Wilder devoted much of testimony to enumerating the expenses of his company at Washington, in urging on the Government the advantages of the proposed fast four-day liners which he desired to construct.

Mr. Shearer was introduced to Mr. Wilder on Jan. 14, 1928, by Mr. Bardo, at a time when Mr. Wilder was active in Washington in the affairs of his new transoceanic company. Shortly after that Mr. Bardo protested against any association with Shearer on Mr. Wilder's part, the latter testified, on the ground that Shearer was unreliable and dangerous. It was then that Mr. Wilder learned for the first time of Mr. Shearer's part at Geneva. A sharp altercation between Wilder and Bardo followed, according to the witness. Mr. Wilder protested that his subordinates had taken such action behind his back, and deplored the effect on the shipbuilding industry generally of the revelation of Mr. Shearer's activities.

"But you hired Mr. Shearer yourself?" inquired Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas.

Got $4500 as Artist

Mr. Wilder defended himself on the ground that he did not then realize the extent of Mr. Shearer's activities. He added that the self-styled naval expert had knowledge of naval affairs which he could not get from any other source.

The relation between Mr. Wilder and Mr. Shearer developed as the former read to the committee the list of disbursements made by him at Washington in the interests of the transoceanic company. The hearing paused for a second as Mr. Wilder in a firm voice read the entry: "To Wil-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

MOSCOW TO USE FORCE IF CHINA PERMITS RAIDS

Blames Authorities at Nanking and Mukden for 'Depredations'

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Foreign Commissariat has dispatched a new warning to the Nanking and Mukden Governments through the German Embassy here. Recounting a long list of alleged depredations along the Soviet frontier by Chinese troops and Russian White guards during the two weeks' period from Sept. 9 to 23, the Soviet communication ends:

"As appears fro mthe above-mentioned facts, the Nanking and Mukden Governments do not desire and do not consider necessary the adoption of suitable measures for stoppage of criminal activity, its local authorities and Chinese troops of the White guard detachments acting under instructions of those authorities.

"It only remains for the Soviet Government to affirm that all responsibility for the situation and for possible further consequences as for damages caused along the border of Soviet territory rests entirely upon the Nanking and Mukden Governments, and that Soviet military authorities will be obliged in the future to take all necessary measures to combat the above mentioned acts and prevent their further recurrence."

Chinese activities which the Soviet communication listed for protest included crossing of the Soviet frontier by Chinese Russian White forces which committed alleged acts of depredation, unloosing bands of Manchurian bandits upon Soviet territory, firing on Soviet border posts, upon boats on the Amur River, and upon the civilian population. Russian casualties are mentioned in several cases reported.

'Ironsides' Seek Alliance With Kwangsi Forces

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—In the revolt of Gen. Chang Falk-wei commanding the fourth division of the so-called "Ironsides" and possible affiliations with the Kwangsi group which is reorganizing in the south after its defeat last spring, the Nanking Government is called upon for a third time this year to suppress military defiance in the Provinces.

The situation is at present obscure, but Canton, apprehensive of attack, has taken measures to meet the menace from the north. General Chang held Ichang but withdrew southward under military pressure exerted along the Yang-tze by President Chiang Kai-shek, and it is believed he is attempting to effect an alliance with Kwangsi forces. The new emergence of the left wingers, who have been quiescent since the expulsion of their leaders last year, gives political color to a movement likely to prove embarrassing to Nanking.

Official circles are optimistic, preferring to believe that General Chang's revolt is merely isolated and not widespread, although acknowledging the activities of reactionaries.

Chinese 'Ironsides' Disarmed, Says Report From Nanking

NANKING (AP)—Nationalist government military headquarters announces it has received advices that Gen. Chang Fak-wei's revolting "Ironsides" had been disarmed after severe fighting along the Northern Hunan border.

Dispatches from Canton say the Government there is continuing to concentrate troops along the Kwangsi borders despite reports of General Chang's defeat. However, no move has been made by Kwangsi against Canton.

Central bank notes have been going up in Canton and are now 90 per cent of par. Financiers believe that the situation is temporary and the bank notes are expected to return to par unless Kwangsi should begin hostilities. The mint has reopened and the increased silver reserve is expected to help the financial situation.

Quantico, Va., Ousts All Bootleggers to Qualify for Patronage of Marines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUANTICO, Va.—It has been done. Quantico has ousted her "bums and bootleggers," as Maj.-Gen. Smedley Butler, newly appointed commandant of the naval training base here, said it must do if the marines were to be customers of the town's business and amusement establishments.

So willing were Mayor McInteer and all local citizens to co-operate with General Butler that the crime clean-up was accomplished in less than 10 days. Using information furnished by General Butler, town officials undertook such a vehement campaign against liquor sellers and other undesirables that the lawless element fled.

Quantico went even further in its effort to win back the marines, who constitute 90 per cent of its customers—every street and alley was rid of its accumulated weeds and rubbish. Meanwhile business was disrupted and the town was practically deserted.

Then one day, General Butler, visiting the town, saw no evidences of lawlessness. He sent his M. P.'s to investigate and then issued an invitation to Mayor McInteer to meet him on the review grounds next day When the Mayor arrived the General announced that he was convinced that the town was rid of "bums and bootleggers," congratulated the Mayor on his accomplishment, declared that the marines would be glad to get "back home," and ordered the ban lifted that had kept the marines from their favorite gathering place.

The Mayor replied that Quantico would be glad to have the marines back. Led by the band, the troops marched through town, and when ordered to "fall out" on the parade ground made a bee-line for the soda parlors and restaurants of Quantico.

It has been recommended to the United States Senate by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, that General Butler be sent to Washington and given a free hand in an effort to make the capital a model of prohibition enforcement.

MERGER LINKS THREE INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A consolidation of three investment trusts, which combined net assets of $85,000,000, has just been approved by the board of managers of the Adams Express Company here. Other trusts participating will the the Railway & Express Company and the Haygart Corporation.

The three trusts are closely affiliated with Hayden, Stone & Co., and while the directors of the other two companies have not yet had an opportunity to pass on the proposition, the community of interest between the companies is such that observers here regard it as practically certain that the merger will be approved. Overtures to other investment trusts to join the consolidated company will be made, it was reported.

Aide in MacDonald Diplomacy

Herbert Photos, Inc.

MISS ROSE ROSENBERG

Private Secretary to Ramsay MacDonald, Who Will Accompany the British Prime Minister on His Visit to the United States.

PUBLIC INVITED TO HELP CENSOR FILM INCIDENTS

Producers Will Welcome Comment and Advice of Civic Organizations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Persons who feel that incidental objectionable details often make them hesitate to recommend an otherwise commendable motion picture play could help toward wholesomeness in picture plays and at the same time offer constructive aid to the industry by making specific comment on specific incidents.

This proposition emerged from the discussion period in the second of the three-day national motion picture conference held here under the auspices of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc., of America.

Such letters of comment should be addressed to this organization, of which Will H. Hays is president, with offices in New York. Col. Jason S. Joy, director of public relations of this organization, declared that every effort is being made to obtain the constructive assistance of women's club federations, patriotic societies, social welfare workers and other civic organizations which are represented at the conference.

Albert S. Howson, scenario editor of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., declared that special efforts are being made to obtain in talking pictures good English well spoken. Clear enunciation is a mechanical necessity, because when the sound is amplified on the screen slovenly speech becomes unintelligible.

Col. F. L. Herron, treasurer and manager of the foreign department of the producers, declared that the American picture play is popular in other countries solely because of its entertainment quality. He said that lack of entertainment value alone prevents a larger number of European-made pictures from being shown in the United States.

Courtland Smith, general manager of the Fox Case Corporation, denied that propaganda in any form is allowed to creep into the news reels. He said that the Fox reels gave Alfred E. Smith six feet more film than was given to Herbert Hoover, when the amount of news reel footage exhibited in the last presidential campaign was totaled. The aim had been to give an equal amount of attention to each candidate, and this ideal had been approximated astonishingly.

Harry M. Warner told the history of the Warner company, particularly its development of the Vitaphone. He was applauded for his statement that the talking pictures are destined not only to minister to human welfare but to be an agent in furthering world peace.

Zeppelin Pays Visit to League of Nations

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Graf Zeppelin airship circled over Geneva this morning, looking like a great silver fish. It was a thing of beauty as it slowly and majestically sailed over the city, accompanied by three airplanes which looked no bigger than seagulls by comparison.

Finally it passed over the Palace of Nations. The streets were suddenly filled with sightseers and from every window one could see upturned faces following the course of the silver ship. Passing over Jura, it disappeared with the sunlight still shining on it.

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MR. MACDONALD TO BE BUSY MAN WHILE ON VISIT

Most of Time in United States and Canada to Be Passed Socially

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Final details of the MacDonald visit have been given out at the State Department and the British Embassy.

The program includes a six-day visit to the capital, during part of which time Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, will be the guest of Herbert Hoover, President of the United States.

Three formal dinners are included, one at the British Embassy as guest of Sir Esmé Howard, one at the White House, and one at the home of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. The program includes visits to Congress, to Mount Vernon and to Arlington, and various incidental receptions and personal calls upon Charles Curtis, Vice-President; Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, and William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States.

The announced details of the program re-emphasize that Mr. MacDonald does not intend to make his visit the occasion for settling the final points at issue between Great Britain and the United States, but that his trip is intended rather as a symbolic gesture to center attention on the practical completion of the historic conversations that have been going on, preliminary to the five-power naval conference, for which invitations will be sent out from London before Mr. MacDonald leaves.

Accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, his daughter and official hostess, and a party of only four others, the group with the Premier is notable for the absence of any naval expert.

The Prime Minister will arrive in New York Oct. 4 on the steamship Berengaria, accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Lord Arnold, Sir Robert Vansittart, chief private secretary to the Prime Minister; Miss Rose Rosenberg, private secretary; R. L. Craigie, head of the American Department of the British Foreign Office; Thomas Jones, Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet.

Contrary to original plans, Mr. Stimson will meet the party at the dock with Sir Esmé Howard. At 11 a. m. the party will leave the Pennsylvania Station for Washington.

The party will be officially received at the Union Station in Washington and will then proceed to the British Embassy. The first ceremony will occur at 6 p. m., when the President and Mrs. Hoover will receive the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald.

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Florida Escapes Tropical Storm

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

All storm danger along the east coast of Florida, from a tropical disturbance which was centered in the Bahamas, Sept. 25, was thought to be over for the present by Cuban meteorologists.

The Belen College observatory told the Associated Press that all traffic, both air and maritime, between Cuba and Florida could be resumed without danger. The center of the storm was said to be sweeping out over the waters of the Atlantic in a northeasterly direction.

The disturbance, it was said, had struck a high pressure area over the Atlantic seaboard and was diverted from the Florida coast. It was believed the center which was sweeping out to sea in a northeast course would take it in an almost opposite direction from Florida.

Meanwhile, after having evacuated their homes in large numbers, many refugee residents of the Florida Everglades, especially in the vicinity of Okeechobee City on the northern rim of the lake, were returning to their tasks in the face of steady barometers.

CHAINS TO WIN PUBLIC OPINION BY PUBLICITY

Propaganda on Vast Scale Will Meet Mounting Wave of Hostility

PAID ORATORS TO TELL BENEFITS OF SYSTEM

Growing Demands for Anti-Chain Store Legislation Prompt Defense Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The chain store has undertaken to win over public opinion within the next two years. To do this it has determined to merchandise an article it has hitherto but scantily stocked—publicity. It is going into propaganda with the same efficient methods of distribution that have given it its huge mercantile success.

Decision to set up a big protective organization was taken by the National Chain Store Association at the close of its first major convention here. The chain store's case is to be given to every community and to all classes.

Concern with the mounting volume of anti-chain store propaganda, which the chain store men were told is increasing in all parts of the country, hastened adoption of the publicity policy. Anti-chain store legislation introduced in the past four years was pointed to as a direct result of this ill-feeling.

Hostile bills multiplied 600 per cent in the state legislatures of 1927, as compared with 1925. They jumped in 1929 another 600 per cent over 1927. Their usual object was to place a special tax on the chain store, an aim which the chain stores have resisted as discriminatory.

"Legislative activities in 1931 (the next big legislative year) will largely determine the extent to which chain stores may thereafter be regulated by law," the National Executive Committee of the chain store men reported. "Recognizing that misapprehension of chain stores is spreading, it seems inescapable that the chain stores must devote themselves to an extensive and intelligent public relations effort."

To Start Research Bureau

Without ado, the chain store executives thereupon voted a large scale organization for counter-propaganda. Its initial unit is a research bureau. The chain store industry knows little about itself as a whole, according to officials. Companies have data on themselves, but information has not been pooled. It is called a guess whether chain store sales aggregate $5,000,000,000 or $11,000,000,000.

A speakers' bureau is to be established. The plans approved provide for three or four paid speakers, supplemented by others from the industry, the trade magazines and the universities. A legislative representative is to be maintained at the national capital.

A nation-wide system of public relations is to be worked out within the chain store systems. Chains belonging to the association which have no public relations man will be asked to appoint one. The association is expected to co-ordinate and direct such work of the individual companies by delegating a full-time man to this task.

For supplying newspapers and magazines with articles, a publicity bureau is to be set up within the chain store association. The association has already been doing some work of this type for the past six or eight months, but purposes greatly to enlarge it. The clip sheet now going to 2000 daily newspapers will be extended to include small town newspapers. Its magazine will be sent to key people in chain store communities.

To Study Opposition

An information department containing a complete library is projected. Studies by university students of various chain store problems and economies will be encouraged. A research scholarship may be endowed at some university.

Anti-chain store activities will be investigated as part of the work of the research bureau. Chain store employees will be enlisted to help.

With the aid of this broad program, the chain store men hope to build up a public loyalty to the chain store. At the present time, as the executive committee put it, "the loyalty of the average person to the chain store is measured by nothing more significant than a price tag."

Diversified appeal will be made to the public in general, to the business men, women in the homes, college students, investors in chain store securities, banks and banking groups, farmers, labor organizations, federal and state executives and legislators.

83 Chains Involved

A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the American Bankers' Association on the handling of chain store accounts and another to confer with manufacturers on common problems. Through a miscue no resolutions were passed.

William H. Albers of Cincinnati, O., president of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, reported to have between 6000 and 7000 stores, was elected president. F. H. Massmann of Chicago, vice-president of the National Tea Company, was made chairman of the executive committee.

The association includes at present 83 chains, doing, it is said, one quarter to one half of all the chain store business and including the major ones excepting A & P, Woolworth and the Schulte cigar chain.

CINEMA RECORD ON ARBITRATION HIGHLY PRAISED

Industry Has Settled 73,652 Disputes in Five Years, Says Review

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The motion picture industry, with a record of 73,652 disputes settled by arbitration in the past five years, "has set a standard for relieving our American courts from the flood of unnecessary litigation which clogs them today," according to a review just made public by the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber holds that this reliance upon arbitration by motion picture men "constitutes the most marked advance by any single group toward the day when preventable litigation involving ordinary, everyday business disputes will be recognizably obsolete."

Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the chamber's committee on arbitration, who prepared the review, estimates that the motion picture disputes so far saved from litigation have involved sums totaling $17,734,286. He declares that the system of arbitration in the motion picture industry, evolved by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, has proved one of the "greatest assets yet shown for the general cause of business arbitration."

"If other industries," Mr. Bernheimer said, "could line up their membership in favor of arbitration and get them to co-operate, as the motion picture industry has done, elimination of waste, accompanied by peace and good fellowship, would rapidly follow in its wake."

Mr. Bernheimer styles arbitration "the poor man's court," in that it puts "the little man" more nearly on a par with "the big man." It gives the former a sound and swift, yet "equitable and human" method for disposing of his difficulties, he said.

"I understand that changing conditions, due to the advent of sound," he continues, "have been used as an excuse to attack arbitration in the motion-picture industry. This is unfortunate.

"From my study of the change which arbitration has effected in the position of the motion-picture owner, especially from the standpoint of securing swift decision where he has a grievance, I can warn the whole industry that any basic deviation from the principles now obtaining would be a step backward toward the age of confusion and wastefulness."

Mrs. Hoover Enumerates Needs of the Girl Scouts Movement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, opening the Girl Scouts' loan exhibition of early American furniture, glass and portraits at the American Art Galleries, announced that the American Relief Administration has donated $500,000 to the Girl Scout organization.

The exhibit, which will continue through Oct. 9, she described as "the initiation of an effort to finance the development plan and special projects" of the organization during the next five years. It contains many distinguished pieces from several of the most important private collections in the country, including masterpieces of New England and New York origins, heirlooms of famous families and treasures from historic houses.

Reminding the press representatives laughingly that she "never gave an interview," she consented, however, to "talk a few things over just because it is for the Girl Scouts."

The wife of the President displayed her familiarity with Girl Scout rules by arriving at the Galleries punctually at the scheduled time. She was accompanied by Mrs. Edgar Rickard, treasurer of the organization, and an escort of motorcycle police. She was dressed in the regulation Girl Scout uniform.

A specially selected group of 12 honor Scouts and several officials of the organization welcomed Mrs. Hoover at the entrance to the building. Going to the third floor, the party proceeded to the Chippendale room between lines of Girl Scouts.

It was easy to understand why the Girl Scouts should give an exhibition of old furniture, Mrs. Hoover said, "because Scouting and good furniture have so much in common." After this brief speech, she consented to pose for newspaper and movietone photographers, with the other members of the council grouped around her.

Looking up laughingly at the large group of press representatives standing around her, Mrs. Hoover assured them that if they were "really good Scouts they would find seats on the floor."

This, of course, they promptly did, while Mrs. Hoover, looking eagerly over the group of reporters seated in a semicircle around her, inquired what they wanted her to talk about.

"You were to tell us what you consider the greatest need of the Girl Scouts," a reporter hazarded.

"Oh, was I?" she asked. "Well, of course, the very first need of the Girl Scout organization is girls. Girls are needed for the Girl Scout organization because of the joy they get out of it, the benefits they get from it, for they do get a great many benefits out of it, and because of what they give to it; because, like everything else in life, whether it is writing a story for the newspapers, painting a picture or whatever else it may be, the most important thing about it is what you give to it."

The second great need of the movement is leaders, Mrs. Hoover continued, and the outstanding need just at the present moment is money.

"For you can't do what we want to do for the Girl Scouts without money," she declared. "For, you see, in a democratic country like this you can't have the rich little girls paying more than the poor ones. They must all contribute alike. Consequently you must get some more money somewhere if you are to make a margin."

Emphasizing the importance of proper training for Girl Scout leaders, Mrs. Hoover declared that a competent leader must be not only a friendly person, but she must be "well trained in Scouting, and that of course, takes a lot of money, too."

World Bank Committee to Meet in Baden-Baden

PARIS (AP)—Official circles say the committee for organizing the bank for international settlements, provided in the Young plan, will meet in Baden-Baden, Ger., on Oct. 3.

It is understood that the presidency of the committee will be offered to Jackson E. Reynolds, American delegate and president of the First National Bank of New York. Mr. Reynolds sailed for Europe on the Leviathan yesterday.

The committee meeting was arranged at The Hague reparations conference in August, organization of the international bank being one of the most important items left unsettled by the delegates.

GOEBEL RACING WITH MEXICANS IN AIR DERBY

Dirigible Vigilant Visits 'Circus' and Reunion at Kansas City, Kan.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The air derby between Mexico City and Kansas City, which remains the principal feature of the International Air Circus and Pilots' Reunion at Fairfax Airport, has progressed into Texas after an unsuccessful first start.

Four Mexican pilots and Col. Arthur C. Goebel, California-Hawaii flier, are left in the race. They landed at San Antonio Sept. 25 and were going on into Oklahoma and then to Kansas City. Lieut. Col. Fernando Peral, fifth Mexican contestant, apparently became lost after leaving Tampico and did not reach San Antonio.

The other Mexican pilots are Capt. Feliciano Flores, Capt. Luis V. Erdeja, Col. Robero Fierra and Lieut. Carlos Ribirosa, all of the government flying service.

The Goodyear-Zeppelin dirigible Vigilant arrived at the circus and spent the night. Groups of army planes from Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth also have visited the show.

Tokyo Bribery Case May Sway Election

TOKYO (AP)—Heikichi Ogawa, Minister of Railways in the late Tanaka Cabinet, who was examined at the public procurator's office in connection with various charges of bribery, has been sent to prison.

The offenses were alleged to have taken place when numerous grants of private railway building permits were made and also when the Government purchased several private lines shortly before the downfall of the Tanaka ministry.

The diet probably will be dissolved in December necessitating a general election in January. The Seiyukai, or Conservative party, thus far has been felt to have a good chance to retain its present majority in the House of Representatives, but a definite Government victory now is thought to be likely as an outgrowth of the Ogawa case.

Naoyoshi Amaoka, President of the Board of Decoration of the Tanaka régime, already is in jail in connection with the alleged sale of decorations at the time of the Imperial enthronement in 1928.

The charge of "official corruption and acceptance of bribes" in the Ogawa case does not specify the amount, but the local papers give estimates ranging from 500,000 yen ($250,000) to 2,000,000 yen.

Since the change of ministries in July the Hamaguchi régime has uncovered several scandals resulting in the imprisonment of many underlings of the Tanaka ministry, but Ogawa is the first former Cabinet member to be arrested. Eight persons, including railway promoters, are charged with giving bribes.

Schober Takes Helm in Austrian Affairs

VIENNA (AP) — Another "strong man" is in power in central Europe in Herr Schober, Austrian Chancellor in 1921, who has undertaken to form a new government. One of his main problems will be control of the Heimwehr.

Dr. Ernst Streeruwitz, who on April 30 succeeded with difficulty in forming a coalition Cabinet, was forced out of office by withdrawals of support by the Styrian Farmers League. His Cabinet had been formed after Austria for 27 days had been without a government, a period said to have been exceeded only once before in European countries. Although Dr. Streeruwitz is a member of the Christian Socialist Party, some Socialists looked upon him with disfavor because of his active participation in the Austrian Fascist organization known as the Heimwehr.

Herr Schober has considerable confidence from the country, which awaits with much interest to see what measures will be taken to restrain the activities of the Heimwehr.

Bible and Authorized Literature From WHAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A program of readings from the Bible, the works of Mary Baker Eddy and authorized Christian Science literature will be radiocast by Station WHAS, Louisville, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 30, at 2 p. m., central standard time.

CUBAN INQUIRY DELAYS ACTION ON NEW envoy

Claims Made by Americans Against Machado Regime Supported by Borah

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will not consider the appointment of Harry F. Guggenheim as Ambassador to Cuba until after investigation of American claims against the Machado Government, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the committee, announces.

Mr. Borah's statement followed a 2½-hour executive session of his committee with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in which the claims of Joseph E. Barlow, Havana real estate man, and those of other Americans against the Cuban Government were taken up. Discussions also dealt with general affairs in the Republic, over which the United States has assumed definite responsibilities for maintenance of order under Article 3 of the Platt Amendment.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Borah and Mr. Stimson briefly answered questions by the press. Mr. Borah stated that Mr. Stimson will probably be invited to return to give the committee additional information. The Senator from Idaho stated that he believed the claims of Mr. Barlow for several million dollars' worth of Havana real estate are "just," and that claims of some three or four other Americans are of sufficient plausibility to impose responsibility upon the committee, which it must see through.

Mr. Borah denied reports in two New York newspapers that a resolution asking an investigation of alleged "terrorism" in Cuba and other matters was before the committee.

Mr. Stimson explained that his department is concentrating attention on the cases of American claimants against the Cuban Government, but is making no general investigation of Cuban affairs. Mr. Borah on the other hand stated that the Foreign Relations Committee is taking a somewhat broader view, and although primarily interested in the claims of Mr. Barlow and other Americans, is also considering general conditions in Cuba.

Mr. Stimson, accompanied by Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, Green H. Hackworth, department solicitor, and William H. Beck, his secretary, arrived at the committee rooms at 11 and stayed till 1.30.

"I think the American claimants have just claims and that they should be considered, provided they have no legal remedy," said Mr. Borah. He said he referred in particular to the claims of Mr. Barlow and of Capt. Walter Fletcher Smith, an American living in Havana.

Mr. Stimson said he had gone over the Barlow case with the committee and presented copies of legal documents brought from Cuba by Capt. Henry C. Clark of the Judge Advocate-General's office, sent to Cuba for that purpose. The department is looking after American interests, he said, and cited the $1,900,000 settlement obtained for Captain Smith. Of this $450,000 has been paid.

The Barlow claim relates to 48 acres of real estate in the heart of Havana and valued at $9,000,000. He declares he has won favorable court decisions, but is blocked by the Cuban Government, while the Cuban Government charges that he has not yet exhausted his legal remedies.

French Arms Take Fourth of Tax Levy

PARIS (AP) — Disarmament will come to France when the taxpayers refuse to subscribe 10,000,000,000 francs a year for the upkeep of the army and navy, in the opinion of Edouard Daladier, leader of the Radical Party since the virtual retirement of Edouard Herriot, former Premier.

Delivering his program speech recently, M. Daladier sounded a decisive note for reduction of armaments, declaring that military expenditures took one-fourth of all French taxes.

"The maintenance of 600,000 men under arms has led only to the disorganization of the French Army.

M. Daladier pledged the Radical Party to cut in half the army and navy budget, should it come to power.

"We cannot await the Hoover-MacDonald accord. It must be done at once," M. Daladier concluded.

Long Closed Season on Grouse and Quail Sought by Bird Lovers

Protests Pour In to Massachusetts Division of Ornithology—Flocks on Cape Face Extinction in Hunting Season

Rescue of quail and grouse from extinction in Massachusetts is being sought by means of a continuous closed season in effect for several years, according to J. B. May, director of the division of ornithology of the State Department of Agriculture, who has been receiving many letters recommending such action.

Quail, according to Dr. May, have nearly ceased to exist in the western part of the State and the Cape is the only region where they exist in any numbers. Because of this, quail hunters last season concentrated on the Cape and the result, according to local farmers, was a general depletion of the quail population. Unless such wholesale slaughter is stopped, Dr. May says, the breed will soon be extinct in Massachusetts.

To farmers such a possibility is especially abhorrent, for the quail is a most effective insect destroyer. One of Dr. May's friends reported seeing a brace of quail go down the entire length of a row of young plants, systematically cleaning off the insects from each successive plant.

From the point of view of one who is interested in birds for themselves alone Dr. May says he is not so much concerned over the pheasant, because it is a foreign bird which can easily be replaced by breeding under artificial conditions. But he is vitally interested in preserving such native birds as the quail, ruffed grouse and partridge.

The value of a series of closed seasons toward the preservation of any particular breed has been proven, he said, by the present number of ruffed grouse. Two years ago they were decimated by the winter. Last year practically none were reported anywhere in the State. But their hunting was prohibited and this year there have been several reports of them. If the season remains closed for several years more, their numbers may be built up to what they ought to be. They have come back because of closed seasons.

An attempt to replace native quail by southern and western varieties is partly responsible, in the opinion of Dr. May, for the disappearance of quail in the western part of the State. Breeding with the foreign strain weakens the native strain, so that it cannot live through a hard winter.

The State is making an effort to breed quail under artificial conditions, but is finding great difficulty. The quail, unlike the pheasant, is essentially a wild bird, and the only effective method to build up its numbers in Massachusetts, said Dr. May, will be by closing the season for several years to come.

Welcome Day

NORRIS DRUG COMPANY
289 Huntington Ave., Boston

You Are Cordially Invited to Visit Us
Sincerely,
G. N. NORRIS.

With each $1.50 purchase we give you a $1.50 Norida Compact.

With each 50c purchase we give you a 25c Week-End Package

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Autumn Is the Time to Plant

Most flowering shrubs, perennials, evergreens and roses should be planted in the fall. A little growth will be made and the plants will be settled before winter comes, thus going through without injury.

Roses in particular should be set in the fall. We can supply in October and November direct from the fields the finest Rose plants in several hundred varieties. Our "Autumn Rose Bulletin," with many suggestions as to proper varieties to plant, is now ready. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

EVERGREENS for Every Place

Two hundred acres of our nursery are given to evergreens for foundation plantings, for rock gardens, sunken gardens, small places and large estates. We are prepared to furnish materials for planting of any magnitude.

In your request for catalogues it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant. We issue several catalogues.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
Rutherford, New Jersey

The **BIG** *secret of individuality*

. . . It is only natural and sensible that a woman should seek individuality in her footwear. She wants the style to be individual . . . she wants the shoe to be fitted accurately to her own individual foot.

Now the big secret is found in the "bigness" of the Coward Shoe Stores. Only stores as large as these can carry the complete variety of styles, sizes and widths to make really individual service possible. You secure exactly the shoe that looks best and feels best on your particular foot . . . a "custom" service without the penalty of custom prices.

A new Coward strap pump in patent leather, black or blue kidskin, or brown suede vamp with brown kidskin back. All have lizard trimming.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK
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WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
—WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

THE HANDY STORES FOR BUSY MEN

BEGINNING THIS WEEK

Both Stores Open Saturday Evenings

TOPCOATS *Galore*

Where you can see them and get yours in a hurry

two handy stores--to make topcoat buying easy for you
(Boylston at Washington Street)
(407 Washington, opp. Filene's)

plenty of daylight at both stores

weekly payment plan conveniences if you want them

Hart Schaffner & Marx tailoring in most of them

last but not least, prices from

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The CONTINENTAL

TWO STORES
Boylston at Washington and 407 Washington St., opp. Filene's
Store hours—8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., including Saturdays
Boston

The finest Jamaica ginger, together with the purest ingredients, contribute to its

Remarkable Quality

ELUSIVE in its flavor . . . quietly expressing its quality like the aristocrat it is . . . such is the sensation you get when you drink this fine old ginger ale.

This remarkable quality is based on excellence of ingredients. To them is added the finest Jamaica ginger. The blending and balancing are achieved according to exact, never varying proportions. A secret process produces a delicate, uniform carbonation. And daily tests, under laboratory methods, assure purity.

Serve "Canada Dry" with meals. At luncheon its cool, keen sparkle tops off a delicious salad. At dinner, its vigor and refreshment bring additional grace to an entree. Try it, and try it today! Order it, and order it in the Hostess Package, a convenient carton of 12 bottles. Then you will always have plenty on hand.

"CANADA DRY"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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FRENCH BOARD MEETS TO FIX POLICY ON SAAR

Will Advocate Temporary Regime to Tide Over Industrial Changes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Fulfilling the promise of Aristide Briand, Premier, made at The Hague, the Government has taken a preliminary step leading to the opening here in October of negotiations relative to a change of régime in the Saar. A commission drawn from various ministries has held its initial meeting for framing the stand it will take before the Germans.

Owing to large French interests, which have become increasingly intertwined with the activities of the Saar, the French are desirous, at least for some time to come, of working out a system of joint managership of those chief concerns with which French nationals have been closely connected. A recent report from the Saar states that the feeling of the inhabitants is that a transitory régime might be necessary and wise, and it is along these lines that French arguments will proceed.

France owns outright two of the principal mines known as the Saar and the Frankenholz, though Germany, by the Versailles Treaty, has the right to repurchase them. The figure mentioned in 1919 was approximately $80,000,000. The French companies, besides, have investments in four of the leading banks and in eight important metallurgical and other factories. Furthermore, nine groups producing electricity, tiles, bricks, cement and paper are either under French control or have French participating in the control. The Saar stands today the sixth most valuable importer from France.

There are three divisions to the negotiations. One is political, since a plebiscite was to have been held in 1935 to determine what flag should fly over the Saar, and it must be decided whether or not this formality can be dispensed with in view of the unanimous desire of the Saar inhabitants to return to the German fold. The second is the price to be settled for repurchase by Germany of mines now the property of the French state. The third is the nature of the future commercial régime of the Saar. Included in this is the question of Franco-German collaboration and compensation for relinquishment of certain trade advantages prior to 1935. The main issue is this third point, as far as negotiations go, for in this the situation is extremely complicated. Nevertheless the French are approaching the negotiations at the German request with good will and in the hope that out of the settlement will result increased commercial rapprochement between the two countries.

Mayor of Hastings Host to Frenchmen

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Mayors and deputy mayors of a number of French towns have arrived in Hastings for brief visits as guests of the city. The Mayor in his capacity as president of the Hastings branch of the United Associations of Britain and France recently was entertained by the French counterpart of this organization, the Association France—Grande Bretagne. He now is returning the hospitality which was then extended to him and fellow members of his group.

The visitors include the mayors of Caen, Dieppe, Falaise and Rouen and the deputy mayors of Bologne, Calais, Cannes, Deauville, Le Havre and Letouquet as well as various officers and members of the Association France—Grande Bretagne. The visitors also included the secretary of a society having a close historical link with Hastings and known as the "Committee of William the Conqueror."

The party was met on its arrival by representatives of the United Associations of Britain and France and Lord Eustace Percy, formerly Minister of Education who is a Member of Parliament for Hastings. The two days' stay will be devoted partly to social entertainments and partly to trips to places of historical interest in the neighborhood.

59 Soviet Teachers Killed by Villagers

MOSCOW (AP)—Describing to a labmor union convention the difficulties confronting the authorities in educating the peasants, Andreas Bubanoff, new Commissar of Education, declared that 59 Soviet teachers and culture workers had been killed during the last nine months by villagers, who opposed their activities. He said 53 others were attacked or persecuted.

The commissar added that a recent census showed 42 per cent of the population was still illiterate, as compared with only a quarter of 1 per cent in Germany, one-seventh of 1 per cent in England and 9 per cent in France.

He pointed out that the Moscow district had only two libraries to every 10 churches. "In the worker's educational centers only 40 per cent of the pupils are children of workers, while in the higher classes they constitute only 17 per cent."

PAGE ADVERTISEMENT SENT BY TELEPHOTO

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A new departure in advertising has just been made with the appearance in the Manchester and Glasgow editions of the London Daily Express of a full page advertisement for Selfridge & Co., transmitted from London by the telephotograph process. The page, containing text and illustrations, was telegraphed in 11 sections, each of which required seven minutes for transmission. This is claimed to be the first time that such an advertising feat has been accomplished although smaller advertisements have often been sent in this way before.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR ANTWERP TUNNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The official commission inquiring into the official building of the tunnel which is to connect the two banks of the Escaut at Antwerp met recently.

The tunnel is to be eight meters 40 centimeters in diameter, with a road for traffic six meters wide and a side walk of two meters 40 centimeters. The tunnel will also have elevators for pedestrians and gradients for goods.

SOVIET PLANE ESCAPES CRASH

DUTCH HARBOR, Unalaska (AP)—The crew of the Russian airplane Land of the Soviets was storm-bound here Sept. 25, after a narrow escape from a southeast gale that nearly smashed the plane on rocks as it arrived in the harbor from Attu.

BIG PROFIT MADE BY CO-OPERATIVE CITED AT INQUIRY

Vice-Chairman Stone of Farm Board Tells Plans to Aid Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — That co-operatives can make money was brought out in the testimony of James C. Stone of Lexington, Ky., vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, who appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association, of which he was president and manager, has gone out of existence as a marketing organization after six years of existence, at the end of which time the organization, beginning without a cent, had property worth $6,000,000.

Mr. Stone testified that he thought agriculture could be helped by the board and that the farm bill was the first step under which improvement could be made. Speaking for himself and the farm board, he asserted that this relief can be obtained only through the intelligent organization of the farmers and that co-operatives must be organized on sound economic conditions. One of the reasons why they have failed in the past, he thought, was because they had been exploited by the leaders.

Wide fluctuation from year to year is one of the chief reasons for the present farm situation, Mr. Stone said, and he thought that under the farm bill this could be overcome to a large extent. Replying to a question, he said it was not possible for the co-operatives to pay all cash to the farmers. In the case of his organization, about half had been paid in cash and certificates given for the remainder. At first, these were discounted by the banks, but later a credit association was formed to loan money direct to the growers on the certificates.

Non-Financial Assistance

Interrogated by members of the committee regarding the marketing organization of which W. M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, is the head, Mr. Stone said that the board had not given it any money or promised to do so. He admitted that the board had had the organization under consideration to see if it was organized properly. He asserted that assistance other than financial could be rendered by the board, but he thought that if this or any other organization was doing good work for the farmers and needed money, its request would receive favorable consideration.

Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, asserted that the farmers of his State were in a better situation for organization than he had ever known them to be and that he was hopeful that the board's encouragement would be beneficial.

Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, read into the record excerpts from the testimony in the case of Sapiro against Ford, statements regarding the sale of warehouses by Mr. Stone to the co-operative organization of which he was the head and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, questioned him sharply about his profits in the transaction. Mr. Stone replied that a part of the statement regarding his part in the affair was correct and part was not. He then outlined his entire connection with the finances of the organization and was excused.

Legge Is Questioned

The farm relief plans of Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, were made the subject of inquiry on the second day of the hearing.

Mr. Legge was questioned as to his private business, the profits of the International Harvester Company and to what extent he intended to apply the methods that made his company so successful to the farm problem of the United States.

The point was also brought out that announcements of the board's intention to give help had in the case of the Sun Maid Raisin Association and its Delaware corporation, sent the bonds booming and stabilized the price of raisins in California.

On the other hand, nothing of the sort had been done to send up the price of wheat or cotton, members of the committee complained.

Purpose of Bill Cited

Turning to the purpose of the farm bill in providing for the establishment of the board, Senator Brookhart said that the one outstanding purpose had been to establish a stabilizing organization and the board did not yet have an advisory committee. Farmers are forced to dump their wheat on the market. He urged that the board decide on the cost of production, which he thought was about $1.20 a bushel, and that stabilizing committees be appointed for all commodities on which there is an exportable surplus.

Mr. Legge said this would be done wherever there was a prospect of success. He declared that nine days after the board had been appointed, it had called together grain co-operatives and sought to establish an organization which he believes will when completed be effective in stabilizing farm production.

Mr. Brookhart, Senator Wheeler and others reiterated that the board was moving so slowly that no help was being given for this year's wheat crop, which constituted the most serious situation that had existed for years.

GREAT EXPANSION PLANNED BY SOVIET

MOSCOW (AP)—For the year beginning Oct. 1, the Soviet Government will spend $6,500,000,000 in construction of industrial plants, factories, power stations, new dwellings, schools, large state farms and other building enterprises.

The announcement was made by Emanuel Ionovitch Kviring of the State Planning Commission at the All-Union Congress of Planning Commissions.

LIST COMPLETE FOR BRITAIN'S LIQUOR BOARD

Commission Ready to Begin Thorough Inquiry Into Drink Conditions

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Royal Commission on Licensing, under Lord Amulree, which the Government has appointed to investigate the drink traffic in all its aspects has now been completed and will commence investigations without delay. It comprises 21 members, representing all political parties and points of view, including both the temperance movement and the liquor trade.

Names announced to supplement those previously published include Walter D. Bentliff, treasurer of the National Union of Teachers, James Fitton, and John Pedder, Assistant Secretary of the Home Office.

In choosing the members the Government has aimed, the Monitor learns, at so balancing representation that while there shall be upon the commission expert spokesmen on every side of the question, no one tenet, whether wet or dry, shall start with a majority committed to its support.

Terms of reference have been made wide enough to include "social and economic questions," as well as the more technical problems of "supply and sale." These open up such extensive fields that the report is expected to take from two to three years to complete, the Government's view being that while the problem is too difficult in the present state of public opinion to admit of any early action, much valuable educative work may be done by investigation.

Calles in Close Touch With Mexican Affairs

PARIS (AP) — P. Elias Calles, former President of Mexico, ridicules the reports that a revolution might again break out in Mexico during the present presidential campaign.

In the face of reports that the campaign had developed bitter feeling and bloodshed between rival political parties, General Calles told the Associated Press correspondent that anything like a revolution was highly improbable at this moment." He added that he would return to Mexico at a later date.

General Calles is following events in Mexico very closely and is in daily touch with the Government.

Giant Girder to Tow Great Liners Is Feature of London's New Docks

Twelve Years' Work Ends in Notable Engineering Feat Enabling World's Biggest Ships to Berth Near Metropolis—Formal Opening Celebrated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The new Tilbury docks, which are to bring the world's biggest ships to London, after 12 years' development at a cost of £14,000,000, have been formally opened in the presence of a notable gathering, including engineers from many foreign countries. The cutting of the silken tape across the mouth of the docks' channel by the prow of the liner Orsonay marked the completion of one of the greatest feats in the history of engineering.

When a supership enters the dock a giant curved spring girder will seize her nose and conduct her safely to the far end. Hydraulic bilge blocks will rise from the dock bottom and grip her keel like a vise. The entrance to the lock to the north of Tilbury Ness is 1000 feet long, 110 wide, with a depth of 45½ feet at high water.

The improvements include a new drydock, entered from the main dock; a landing stage for ocean-going steamships, a new entrance from the river and a reconstructed railway station with direct service to London, only 26 miles away. The drydock is 750 feet long, 110 wide, with 37½ feet depth at high water. The passenger landing stage cost £360,000, and is supported by 63 massive steel pontoons. The entrance lock is divided into two portions, 700 feet and 300 feet long, respectively, and hydraulic sluices can fill or empty it in 10 minutes.

The tremendous walls of the lock were built by sinking monoliths, some of which were 35 feet square. Engineers removed 515,000 cubic yards of marsh clay, and sank 229,000 yards of concrete. The original Tilbury docks, opened 1886, were extended in 1917 to a total area of 90 acres.

Recent improvements have been completed ahead of time, being scheduled for the middle of 1930.

POSTAL FORCE INCREASED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Assistant Postmaster-General Coleman has authorized the Postmaster at Boston to appoint 15 additional regular clerks, effective Oct. 1.

Chandler & Co.
151 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Blouses
to add new charm to your ensemble

Blouses in Prints or Plain Heavy Crepe, 9.50

Circular Jabots on Blouses, 12.50

Eggshell and White Satin Blouses, 10.50

Tuckings at Hipline on New Crepe Blouses, 7.95

Street and Fourth Floors
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

The Booking Peak ...NOW!

ROUND THE
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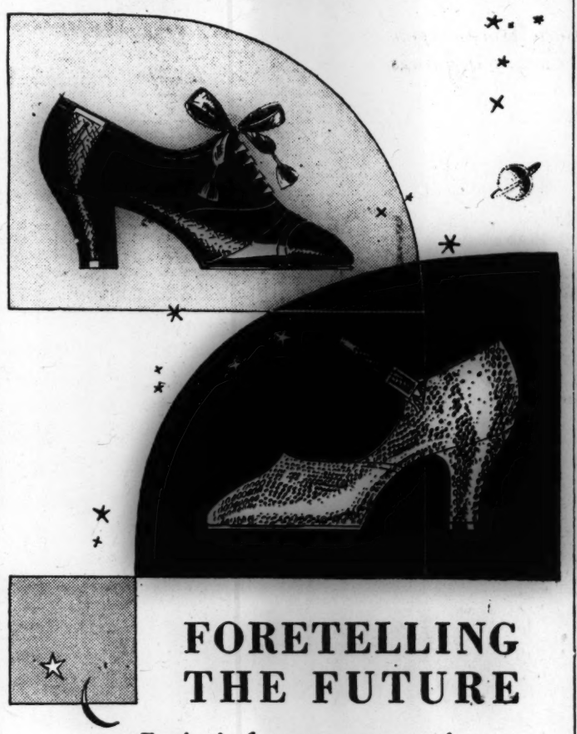

FORETELLING THE FUTURE

Far be it from us to assert that we can prognosticate what the future holds—but way back last spring we did show uncanny foresight in ordering our lizard skins. For an embargo in Java this summer has made it impossible for importers to obtain choice skins until November. We escaped this calamity, however, and are one of the few shoe merchants now able to offer you *genuine* Java lizard—the most superior lizard skin obtainable. We sketch here two popular versions. *Above*, No. 5114. Black Java lizard Oxford with calf trimming, also comes in brown, $20. *Below*, No. 8044. Natural Java lizard, Spanish heel. Also comes in black, $22.

THAYER McNEIL
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New England's largest financial institution

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL INDUSTRY APPOINTS 'CZAR'

Thomas D. Green to Direct Business in United States and Canada

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although Thomas D. Green has just accepted a new job he does not know what he is going to do. This much, however, is sure—it is going to be a big job, for he has become the "czar" of the hotel industry, the Nation's ninth biggest business.

Mr. Green has been a familiar figure among hotel men for the last quarter century and for the last four years has been president of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada. From now on, as executive director of that organization, he will be to the hotel industry what Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis is to baseball and Will H. Hays is in the motion picture field.

Although Mr. Green has accepted his new job, he is awaiting the report of a committee at the annual meeting of the American Hotel Association, now on in Detroit, before he can know his exact duties or the salary he will get.

Seated at his desk in a friendly office just before his departure for the Detroit convention, Mr. Green presented few of the aspects of a "czar." He appeared more like the well-groomed business man one might see in a score of New York hotels, full of his job to his finger tips, keen, kindly, but very, very busy preparing to take over his as yet undefined tasks.

Room for 1,521,000

"The public probably knows less about hotels, and at the same time assumes it knows more, than about any other of the large industries," he said. "Hotels have grown so fast that they have almost run away from familiarity by the great body of the public."

Mr. Green added that a survey by the American Hotel Association recently showed that there is a total of 25,950 hotels in the United States, excluding all those under 25 rooms. They are capable of furnishing accommodations for 1,521,000 persons, represent an estimated property valuation of $5,000,000,000, and employ more than 1,000,000 persons.

"More people are living in hotels," he declared "than at any time in the history of the industry, and the hotel is rapidly supplanting private residences and, to some extent apartments, in popularity. This is partly accounted for by the great increase in travel by train or automobile or even airplane."

Hotel Always a Hotel

Mr. Green was reluctant to talk about his probable duties as executive director of the American Hotel Association, which now includes in its membership all the state and regional hotel associations in the United States and the Canadian provincial associations.

"Hotel men deal in the most perishable product in the world," he explained. "If a room is not filled by 10 o'clock at night, it must literally be counted as waste. Vegetables can be canned. In the theater plays can be discontinued, and railroad schedules can be changed to meet traffic conditions. But once a hotel is built, and the key thrown away, it cannot be closed, nor can it be used for something else. It is always a hotel."

Mr. Green's principal plan, he said, will be to "knit closer the links in the chain of hotel associations," and to bring the national associations "to the forefront of the great trade associations of the country."

Prior to his assuming the presidency of the American Hotel Association for four successive terms, Mr. Green was president of the New York State Hotel Association for eight years. He has operated the Woodward Hotel here for the past 25 years. During the war he was decorated by France, Belgium and Italy for his work in food administration.

Power Distribution by State Is Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A pledge to reduce the present rates for electricity supplied to domestic consumers from 7 cents a kilowatt hour to 5 cents, if he is elected Mayor of New York, has just been made by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate. Mr. Thomas sharply assailed the present city administration for its alleged failure to protect users of electricity against exorbitant rates and declared that the city itself was being mulcted for electricity used in city biuldings and enterprises to the extent of 20 per cent above sub-metered users.

"Domestic users of electricity in New York State pay about 30 per cent more for power than if they lived in their neighbor, Ontario," Mr. Thomas declared. "Both regions are equally convenient to Niagara Falls, but Ontario develops and distributes its own power. A state which produces power, but then must bargain through politicians with a private monopoly for its distribution, is always at a disadvantage, no matter what kind of a contract it tries to make."

The Socialist Party is pledged, he said, to continue to work for state production and distribution of power to the people, the distribution to be carried on through municipal agencies, as in Ontario, meanwhile attempting to bring the private companies to terms.

NEW KINDS OF STEEL TO BE INVESTIGATED

NEW YORK (AP)—A definite step toward production of new kinds of steel and iron was taken with announcement of the appointment of a chairman for the iron alloys committee of the Engineering Foundation. He is Dr. George B. Waterhouse, professor of metallurgy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The purpose is the gathering of knowledge to make it easier for scientists to produce alloys that will not rust or which will be stronger than anything now existing.

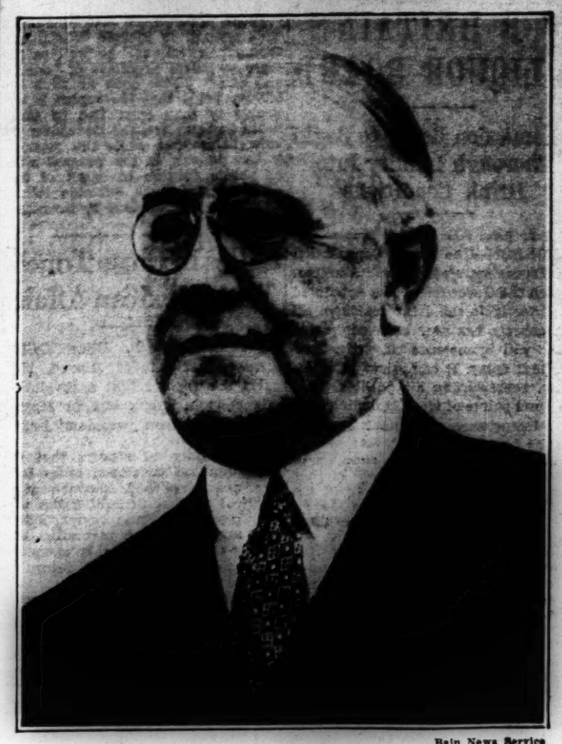
SPREADING CHESTNUT SHELTERS A GARAGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The modern blacksmith peers beneath the hood of an automobile instead of standing beside a clanging anvil or shoeing horses. The spreading chestnut tree of modern times shelters not a smithy for horses alone, but, rather, a stucco gasoline station or small garage. This was brought out at Buffalo this week when the Master Horseshoers and Blacksmiths' National Protective Association gathered in annual convention.

Today, according to William E. Murphy of Philadelphia, secretary of the association, there are still 60,000 smithies in the United States, but most of them are general shops where all manner of work is done. With the equine population of the country still at 17,000,000, however, the smiths have something to do in keeping them shod. And there are 5,000,000 mules also which require attention.

Mine Host Gets a 'Czar'



THOMAS D. GREEN — Bain News Service

BUSINESS GAINS RECORDER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The consensus among 5600 of the leading business men of the United States is that business prospects for the rest of 1929 are hopeful and promise as much as 13 per cent improvement over the same period in 1928 according to a survey just completed by Robert M. Davis, statistical editor of the McGraw-Hill publications. Most favorable of all the signs evidenced in the reports received from the 5600 members of his "Council on the Trend of Business," Mr. Davis said, was the confidence in the ability of President Hoover to solve trade and industrial problems, including those of agriculture.

700 HOTEL MEN OF 4 COUNTRIES STUDY PROBLEMS

Extension of Services to Public Emphasized in Reports at Detroit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — The American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada opened its nineteenth annual convention here with more than 700 delegates from the two countries and from Cuba and Mexico. It is the first time the association has held a meeting in the Motor City.

Past accomplishments of the organization and plans for the future were presented by Thomas D. Green, Hotel Woodward, New York City, in the president's address. The various reports revealed the efforts of the hotel men to increase their service to the public.

The opening day's sessions were given over largely to "shop talk," the meeting of the International Hotel Alliance in Rome occupying a prominent place. This report was presented by George W. Sweeney, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Questions of national legislation and model laws have been prepared by Lawrence Mills, Washington, D. C., legislative chairman, for presentation to the delegates before adjournment Saturday. This report includes a discussion of the growing demand for commissions, and also educational matters.

Another question of general interest is highway advertising. Hotels have become large users of roadside signs and billboards. Arthur L. Race, of the Copley-Plaza, Boston, Mass., has taken a leading interest in considering the policy of the hotel men with regard to such advertising.

Among other speakers is William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. One of the features of the convention is a steamer trip up the Detroit River and across Lake St. Clair.

Air and Water Union of Terminals Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Union plane and steamship terminals are envisaged by W. J. L. Banham, president of the New York Board of Trade, as essential transportation developments of the future, following an aerial survey of the facilities of the metropolitan district harbor with a group of members of the board. Mr. Banham declared that accessibility and economic considerations will bring about a union of terminal facilities in air and water transportation just as they have in railroads.

If the leaders of a decade or two ago could have foreseen the development of New York City, they would never have allowed the railroads and steamships to get control of the waterfronts, he added. The time will come, he continued, when New York City docks will be used by steamships only to receive and discharge passengers and mail.

Governors Island, the west bank of the Hudson River and sections of the Bronx, as seen from the air, offer suitable locations for a central air terminal conveniently located with respect to subway lines, elevated routes, hotel, shipping and theater districts and railroad stations, Mr. Banham said. Such an airport, he added, "should be strictly a terminal rather than the complete plant of the airplane company."

Clean White House to Welcome Premier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The pillared portico of the White House under which the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, will ascend from his automobile to visit President Hoover will be the whitest part of the White House when he arrives.

The office of Public Buildings and Grounds has just erected scaffolding around the front main entrance prior to painting. Officials expect that the grime and dirt of downtown Washington which has settled at the President's door during the last three years will be covered up and the network of working platforms removed before Mr. MacDonald arrives.

There is not time to paint the whole Executive Mansion, it is explained. This takes a month, and is done most advantageously when the President is out of the city. The front portico had its last coat of paint in 1927 when the new roof was put on the White House and the whole structure was washed and retouched.

Wide Range of Trees in Liberia Listed in Survey by Yale Man

Every Degree of Hardness and Color Represented in Cooper's Collection—Tropical Birds and Insects Studied

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—One of the most extensive studies of forest conditions in West Africa, together with the procuring of an unusually large number of research specimens, has just been completed by G. Proctor Cooper, field assistant in tropical forestry at Yale University.

Mr. Cooper has just returned from Liberia where the work was done in co-operation with the Firestone Plantations Company. The clearing of their large plantation areas, Mr. Cooper said, presented an unusual opportunity for the study of the forests and for obtaining a complete range of specimens.

Numerous sample areas were carefully laid out and all of the trees listed and measured. Hundreds of wood specimens were obtained together with leaves, flowers and fruits of the trees for botanical identification. Logs of 130 different species were hewed out and will later be tested for strength and other properties in the Forest School laboratory. These logs represent every degree of hardness and color, from white and punky "Corkwood" to the flinty "Red Iron-bark." Boards of native manufacture will be tried out for their carpentry and furniture value. Since the Liberian forest is in many ways typical of the conditions found for hundreds of miles eastward, the results will have a practical bearing on a vast region which is just on the threshold of unprecedented exploitation of tropical forests.

So little is known in America about the flora of West Africa that arrangements were made by Prof. Samuel J. Record, who has charge of the tropical work at Yale, to have the trees and other plants identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. Three sets of herbarium samples have accordingly been shipped to England, one for Kew, one for the Natural History Museum in London, and the other for the Imperial Institute at Oxford.

The expedition also collected a series of birds from the tropical evergreen forest for Peabody Museum at Yale. Mr. Cooper was assisted in this phase of the work by Rupert H. Drinkwater of India, who is now in the British Camaroons continuing his ornithological investigations. As many of the birds have the same native names as the trees in which they live or whose fruit and seeds they eat, it is often a great help in locating the tree when the bird is seen in the bush.

A collection of the forest insects, mostly butterflies and beetles, is now at Peabody Museum awaiting study and classification. Dried barks, leaves and fruits from 75 of the important trees used in native medicine and witchcraft are to be studied and analyzed by pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. Cooper also brought back a personal collection of various native objects showing the craftsmanship of different tribes. These include an assortment of leather work and grass weaving, musical instruments, iron forgings of spears and knives, basket weaving, and sculpture in wood. These wood carvings are used as fetishes by the tribes, and some of the masks which Mr. Cooper brought out were procured from the secret societies at considerable risk. All of the material was gathered many miles inland and had to be brought to the coast by a combination of native porters, launches and auto trucks.

The Liberian wood specimens bring the total in the Yale collections to 16,000, representing 1650 genera of 170 natural families. This is said to be the most extensive assortment of woods in the world and nearly every country is represented. More than 2000 samples, many very rare, have been added since the first of the year from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, Japan, Siam, Java, New Caledonia, Papua, New Guinea, Norfolk Island, Australia, and all parts of Africa. Yale is cooperating with Oxford University in an exploration of the forests of the Peruvian Amazon.

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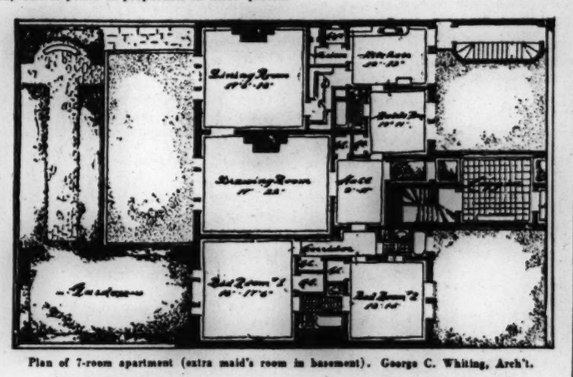
The following Coöperative apartments are now for sale to approved purchasers:

Triplex Apartment—In effect a small town house, eleven rooms with private entrance and two-story hall with spiral staircase. Price $27,500.

Two Duplex Apartments—Nine and eleven rooms, with interesting and individual architectural treatment. Prices $27,500 and $38,500.

Seven-Room Apartment—Unusually attractive layout, with the distinctive private entrance that is typical of the building. Price $18,500.

The space occupied by the above can still be rearranged to afford apartments of almost any size at prices in proportion to those quoted.



Plan of 7-room apartment (extra maid's room in basement). George C. Whiting, Arch't.

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Also in brown calf with lower heel.

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We recommend our famous ORTHO-MODE last for the foot requiring added flexibility and support.

New Hosiery in a splendor of seasonal shades.

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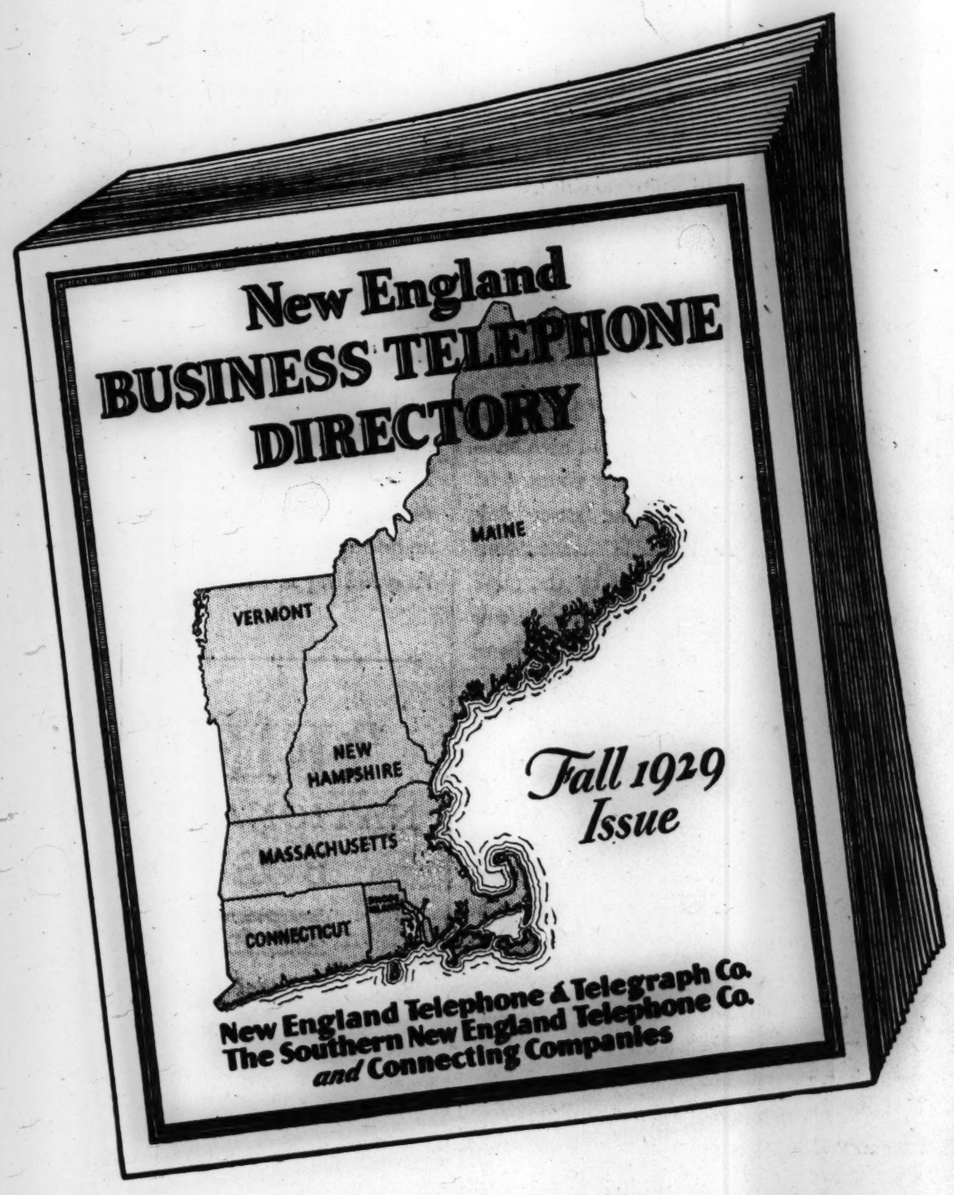

A New Issue of The New England Business Telephone Directory

—revised, enlarged and much improved—has just been distributed to business subscribers.

It embraces all New England, including Connecticut and other considerable sections which this company does not directly serve. Some 200,000 New England businesses are listed by name, address and telephone number.

These listings are arranged in six state sections—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut—the business telephones of each state being grouped under headings broadly descriptive of the type of business.

The purpose of this directory is to make it easier for New England people to do business with each other.

We had previously increased and extended our toll lines, and introduced the fast lower cost method of calling by number. In many instances, however, "Information" had to be asked to supply the numbers wanted. Now the New England Business Telephone Directory gives all these numbers. By the groupings according to states and headings, it gives an interesting cross-section of New England's varied industrial and commercial activities.

Representative business leaders tell us this directory is a real builder of business for New England. We like to think so; for only as New England industry and commerce thrive can a New England telephone company prosper.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

UTAH CLARIFIES ITS POSITION ON COLORADO PACT

Full Support to Boulder Dam Project Follows Initial Rejection of Act

Western states are preparing to harness the Colorado River and put it to work. Congress has already authorized such action and efforts are going forward to bring all Colorado basin states into full accord in the hope that construction can begin in December. This is the fourth of five articles explaining the present status of this development.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—When the original Colorado River compact was drawn up as the first step in making Boulder Dam a possibility, all seven states involved ratified, with the exception of Arizona. Later Utah withdrew, ostensibly through sympathy for the claims being put forward by Arizona.

Since that time Utah's position in the matter has been frequently misunderstood.

Utah's present attitude toward the Boulder Canyon Project Act, under which the dam will be constructed in Black Canyon, is one of unqualified support of the act itself.

This State is satisfied that within the act there is ample provision for the composition of differences among the lower basin states, since it specifically provides that if Arizona continues to refuse her indorsement to the Colorado River compact, adherence of the other six states to the so-called six-state compact will satisfy the requirements of the act.

Utah's final ratification of the compact came during this year's session of the Legislature, after arguments were presented by Arizona, California and Nevada, the lower basin states which will divide most of the benefits of Colorado River development.

This State purposely withheld ratification sooner in order to give the lower basin states every opportunity to agree wholly on the matter and to present a united front under the seven-state compact. It even sent unofficial observers to a lower basin conference at Santa Fe, but when there seemed no hope of winning Arizona over to the compact, Utah hastened ratification of the six-state compact before the act should become a law on June 21.

Expects to Share Indirectly

It was the feeling in Utah that even if most of the benefits of the act will accrue to California, together with lesser benefits to Arizona and Nevada, this State will undoubtedly share indirectly in the development of the Colorado to an extent which warrants its whole-hearted support of the Boulder Dam measure. This feeling grows largely out of a provision of the act which specifies that, if the revenues of the project are more than is sufficient to repay the Federal Government for principal and interest on its investment in the dam, all surpluses shall be expended in further developments along the river within the territory of the upper basin states.

That this feeling is shared by the other states of the upper basin was illustrated at a recent conference of all seven states held here, at which rates for Boulder Dam power and water were a subject of discussion. At this conference the theory of a low price for power, based on the actual cost of its production plus an increase sufficient to care for amortization of the dam's cost within 50 years, was opposed by pleas for a price commensurate with that which the market will bear.

On this point there was a cleavage between southern California, which favors low price for power, and Arizona and the upper basin states, which favor high rates.

Resolution Is Passed

W. B. Mathews, counsel for the interests of Los Angeles, urged that all available data bearing upon the fixing of a price for power be gathered and presented to the department of the Interior, leaving final action to the Secretary of that department.

Charles B. Ward of Arizona expressed the opinion that no opportunity will be given for the presentation of such data, on the theory that the Department of the Interior will have to determine a price for power within the next month or two in order to make its request for an appropriation from Congress at its December session, in the interests of hastening construction at Black Canyon.

After exhaustive discussion, a resolution was passed as follows:

"It is the sense of this meeting that the price of power to be generated at Boulder Dam should be a fair price after all factors properly entering into the proposition of basis for fixing price are given due consideration, but that special consideration should be given to costs of and charges for power in the competitive field and also to the provisions in the congressional act authorizing the Boulder Dam project which refer to disposition of revenues accruing in the amount beyond the actual costs of the project to the Federal Government."

Want Dam Raised

Delegates from the various basin states were interested in a resolution passed by the Los Angeles Municipal Water Bureau urging that the dam be increased in height by 25 feet in the interests of better flood control, better regulation of the river's flow, and an increase in the total horsepower originated at the dam.

This resolution was the result of extensive surveys made by F. E. Weymouth, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Water District, which includes a number of municipalities in southern California which will derive domestic water supplies from the Colorado after it is regulated by Boulder Dam.

It was declared that no change in the legislation already adopted to provide for Boulder Dam will be necessary to secure this increase in height, as the act specified simply that the dam be sufficiently large to impound a minimum of 20,000,000 acre-feet of water. Recommendations for the increased height have been forwarded to the Department of the Interior by Mr. Weymouth.

MR. MacDONALD TO BE BUSY MAN WHILE ON VISIT

(Continued from Page 1)

the British Ambassador and Lady Isabella Howard at the White House.

This will be merely a short call, and an hour later Mr. MacDonald will receive members of the press at the Embassy, where later in the evening he will dine informally.

The round of official visits will begin the next morning, Saturday, Oct. 5. After luncheon, Mr. MacDonald and Miss MacDonald will leave the Embassy for the White House as the President's guests over Sunday. If the weather is propitious, it is possible that the two families may motor to the Rapidan Camp in the Blue Ridge.

On Monday, Oct. 7, the MacDonald party will visit Congress. That evening the Prime Minister will be the guest at the first of three formal dinners, this one at the White House. On Tuesday he will return to the British Embassy. He will be the guest of Vincent Massey, the Canadian Minister, and Mrs. Massey at lunch, and of the British Ambassador at the second formal dinner that night.

On Wednesday, Oct. 9, Mr. MacDonald will be the guest of the Overseas Writers at lunch, and will visit Mount Vernon and Arlington. The final dinner will come that night at Mr. Stimson's house.

On Thursday, Oct. 10, the party will leave Washington for New York, with a stop at Philadelphia to see friends. Mr. MacDonald will remain in New York until Monday morning, Oct. 14, when he will leave New York for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The following day he will go to Toronto, where, it is expected, he will be met by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister. The two premiers will be together the next day at Ottawa, where Mr. MacDonald expects to stay three days. He also intends to visit Quebec and Montreal. He will sail for home Friday, Oct. 25.

Enthusiasm Is Reported in England Over Visit of Premier to United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Nine British delegates, headed by Lord Hailsham, formerly Lord Chancellor in the Baldwin Government, and including Malcolm MacDonald, son of the British Premier, are in Ottawa, en route to Kyoto, Japan, to attend the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Interviewed at Government House, where the party are guests of Lord and Lady Willingdon, Mr. MacDonald said that there is tremendous enthusiasm in England over his father's approaching visit to President Hoover, believing that it will go far toward removing the suspicions and misunderstandings that were marring Anglo-American relations.

He believes that the Labor Government has greatly increased its hold on the English public since coming into power, largely because of its foreign policy at Geneva and toward Egypt, although the actual test would come at the next session of Parliament, he said, "when our really controversial legislation on unemployment and housing will come up."

He considered that Labor's foreign policy played a big part in the last elections.

"It was well understood," he continued, "that we stood for the signing of the optional clause and I don't think we are a single step in advance of public opinion on that score. And the treaty we finally signed with Egypt was not so vitally different from that which the Conservatives were preparing. The trouble in Palestine was brewing for some time, I believe, and thus it has nothing to do with the Government's latest action in Egypt.

"There are some thorny problems to be ironed out between England and France because the Labor Government stands, as did the previous Government, for the abolition of the submarine, which policy, of course, is strenously opposed by France."

Lord Hailsham commented on various questions likely to be considered at the Pacific Institute conference as embracing naval policing of the Pacific, Russo-Chinese troubles in Manchuria, extra-territorial rights in China and final disposition of Boxer indemnity funds now accumulating in Shanghai.

BULGARO-JUGOSLAV AGREEMENT REACHED

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — The Bulgaro-Jugoslav commission at Pidot have signed a provisional arrangement to bring about better order on the frontier and improved police measures facilitating the crossing of the border by the nationals of both countries. Negotiations over important frontier estates questions will begin later.

The three infernal machines which exploded in the railway station at Cotchane are attributed to Bulgarians, Comitadjis newspapers here pointing out the coincidence of the act with the negotiations at Pirot, aiming at better future relations between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria.

MURRAY HILL CORNER SOLD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Jesse H. Jones, Houston (Tex.) banker, who was largely responsible for bringing the Democratic National Convention to Houston in 1928, has just acquired the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. This is his second considerable purchase in the Murray Hill section, long held inviolate against the encroachments of trade. It was reported that Mr. Jones paid $1,000,000 for the property.

Modern Beasts of Burden on New Haven Line

Left—Bus and Boat Used in Connection With the Providence Line to New York. Upper Right—New Haven Type of Freight Locomotive. Lower Right—One of the Electric Locomotives Now in Use.

Railroad's New Equipment Helps Make New England Prosperous

For 10 years the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been steadily working to rebuild and renew the entire equipment of the road and now for the first time the end of the task is in sight and it is about to be completed by a program which will cost $11,000,000.

Ten years ago the road purchased larger and heavier locomotives. From that beginning everything had to be changed. Bridges had to be widened and strengthened, the roadbed rock ballasted and a heavier type of rail, 130 pounds to the yard substituted for what previously had been used. To take larger and heavier loads, 13,200 freight cars were built over and the passenger equipment was almost completely replaced. The capacity of freight yards was nearly doubled in the installation of car retarders and passing sidings were lengthened sufficiently so that freight is always on the move.

These improvements have led to a thorough modernization of the essential features of the service, say officials of the road. It now remains to round off this modernization in every respect and make its benefits accessible to the small as well as the large patron.

Helps New England

How modernization has contributed to the prosperity of New England industry by cutting down its "inventory" was explained by Howard Moulton, special representative of the New Haven Railroad. "If the merchant or manufacturer can depend on absolutely punctual and reliable freight service he can order his supplies in carload lots to arrive at scheduled intervals as needed, thus eliminating large warehouses filled in advance to provide for indefinite freight service."

This has been done, it is stated, to the point where the New England manufacturer's "inventory" is smaller than that of any other part of the country. What New Haven officials claim to be the fastest freight train in the world runs from Boston to New York every night, contributing to this rapid freight service. "By its use," said Mr. Moulton, "a Lynn shoe manufacturer can now load his car in the afternoon and by 9 the next morning those shoes are on the shelves of the New York retailer. The same thing is done with fish. It is loaded in Gloucester at 3 in the afternoon and appears on the New York breakfast tables in the morning."

Will Add Air Service

Part of $11,000,000 program has gone for the purchase of a fleet of trucks which will make it possible to extend this overnight freight service to the small shipper as well as the large one. At present the produce of the man who uses only a fraction of a car has to wait until the car can be filled for the same destination, or be unloaded and loaded at various points on the way. By using trucks to handle the goods of this small dealer they can be taken immediately to some concentration point and shipped direct with other small lots to a common destination.

This use of trucks as a subsidiary to railway service is the result of the co-ordination of rail, highway and steamship service which the New Haven has found so successful in the passenger line. By extending its use to freight they are logically rounding out a modernized theory of transportation. When the time is ripe, say officials of the road, air service will be added, to complete the coordination of all forms of transportation.

A large portion of the $11,000,000 now to be spent will go toward making the passenger facilities of the road pleasanter and more attractive. The South Station is to be completely remodeled at a cost to its owners, the Boston Terminal Company, of $1,500,000 a large share of which the New Haven will bear. The present concourse will be shut of from the tracks by a wall. Its interior will then be rearranged, the walls faced with marble and a handsome floor laid. The great train shed will be taken down and simple butterfly shed substituted to provide better ventilation for coal smoke and gases.

New Fast Train

Announcement of a new fast train to New York has been made. It will probably leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, stop only at Providence and New Haven, and reach New York well under the present time of five hours. Special cars have been ordered from the Pullman Company for this train.

Regular fare service is not to be neglected in the interests of special trains, however. An order has been placed with the Osgood, Bradley Company of Worcester for 111 cars, of which 100 are day coaches of new and improved design. The new schedules, which will go into effect with the change back to standard time, will provide for improvements in regular fare service, according to reports from the New Haven offices.

The balance of the $11,000,000 improvement fund will go to further work on roadbeds, bridges and heavier tracks.

British Steel Mills Announce Shut-down

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The difficulty under which the iron and steel industry is laboring at present by reason of continental competition is shown by the announcement of Sir Frederick Mills, chairman and managing director of the Ebbw Vale Iron & Steel Company at Newport that all men and officials would receive notice of a shutdown on Sept. 28. Between 3000 and 4000 people will be affected.

A few weeks ago the mills of the said foreign competitors lowered their prices, and customers are now refusing to pay the domestic prices when they can buy cheaper abroad. He urged government action to protect the iron, steel and coal trades.

Materials that should be made in Great Britain, Sir Frederick concluded, were being manufactured abroad under conditions he would not ask his employers to accept, but which were rapidly displacing British commodities in the world markets.

Palestine Aiding 8360 Refugees

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Gratitude for the efforts of Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner of Palestine, in restoring order and public safety is expressed in a letter from the National Council of Palestine Jews with the added hope that the more than 8000 refugees will soon be enabled to return to their homes.

The council's action follows a public statement by the Palestine Zionist executive thanking British military forces for protecting Jewish lives and property during disorders and regretting that under present conditions it is impossible to extend greater hospitality to the troops or show them more of the Jewish reconstruction work.

The Government is still feeding 8360 refugees, Jerusalem accommodating 3500 from Hebron and other Jewish colonies in the vicinity of the capital, Tel Aviv 1360, Haifa 1500, and Safed 2000. Most of the refugees are housed in school buildings, which soon will be required for their normal purpose. Owing to the mild climate at Tel Aviv it is possible to quarter the refugees in tents but not in other parts of Palestine, where the question is bound to become acute unless immediate solution is found.

Fog Flying Tests Lauded by Experts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Aviation experts and aviators here and in Washington are heralding the accomplishments of the pilots of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics in flying successfully under conditions stimulating the densest fog as of "inestimable value to aviation" and as giving definite proof that "blind flying" problems can be solved.

In a congratulatory telegram to Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, said, in part:

"Have received your telegram telling of the successful fog landing tests. Consider this achievement of inestimable value to aviation."

C. S. Jones, president of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, said: "Undoubtedly, to all those who know the problems confronting aviation these tests have the greatest interest. While they do not demonstrate the practicability as yet of flying and landing in fog and darkness, they do indicate that a solution of the blind flying problem has been found, and that its application awaits only the process of perfecting."

INTERAMERICAN LINKS SHOWN IN CHACO CASE

Board of Inquiry Requests Sending of Report to All Governments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Responsibility of the United States to the other governments of the Americas was recognized in a striking manner by the concluding official act of the commission of inquiry and conciliation in the Chaco dispute. This was a full report of the whole proceedings made by Brig.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, chairman of the commission, to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

In transmitting it, General McCoy stated that the neutral commissioners, representing the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay and Colombia, desired that it be transmitted to all the other governments "of the Americas" not represented on the commission.

The object of this step is to consolidate Pan-American opinion behind efforts to settle the Paraguay-Bolivian dispute and to relieve any apprehension that the United States is acting in a high-handed fashion in its pacific efforts.

General McCoy's letter of transmittal introduces all the documents in the protracted dispute, which threatened actual war in South America last December. Although the two countries have now resumed diplomatic relations, the official correspondence reveals that the question of sovereignty over the disputed Chaco area is still unsettled.

On this point but in another connection, General McCoy, after reciting peace efforts, explained that "in order to prevent new conflicts and establish conciliation on firm and permanent bases, it was indispensable to procure a settlement of the fundamental question."

The good offices of the neutral countries have been extended to Paraguay and Bolivia in another arbitral effort. It is understood that Paraguay has accepted the tender of good offices, but that Bolivia has declared that they would not be welcome. Bolivia's foreign policy is said to be influenced by the threat of internal domestic conflict between rival parties.

CURB SEAT PRICE SOARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A $4000 rise in four days on the price for a seat on the New York Curb Exchange has just brought the price of membership to $254,000, higher by $1000 than the record price of Aug. 3. There are 550 memberships in the exchange, and, by this counting, their worth is $139,700,000, which is a 6700 per cent appreciation in their value since the institution began functioning indoors in 1921.

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Reproduced from an article in The Christian Science Monitor, October 14, 1926

Understanding of Plain English Grammar Sought by Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Years of experience in teaching a variety of languages, during which she has observed the diction of thousands of students, have convinced Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple, 24-hour-a-day details of grammar.

So apparently widespread has become the blight of careless English, that Miss Miller's stress upon the rudiments of the language — rudiments both overlooked and abused—comes as an opportune and refreshing incentive to improvement.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inqui'ry; "ad'dress" for address'; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for preced'ence; "progrum" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for accli'mated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, exquisite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, terpsichorean, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci, Puccini, Velásquez, Les Misérables, Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thaïs, Lucia, Paderewski, Dvořák?

From her address, 1341 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., Miss Miller directs an educational enterprise compassing thousands of patrons—all desirous of better speech—in various parts of the world. Following the popular demand for her oral English classes in Boston, she prepared a comprehensive statement of her English essentials in loose-leaf form. This series of lessons has not only found favor with individual students, but with teachers and principals as well.

MISS GRACE M. MILLER
Who Places Major Emphasis Upon Rudimentary Grammar.

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "In many cases certain errors are so familiar that we do not realize they are errors until some purist points them out. The ear of the cultured would be shocked at 'he done it,' or 'I ain't,' but the same ear might be so accustomed to other incorrect phrases that it would detect no error in such expressions as 'those sort of people,' 'where will I meet you?' 'that data is wrong,' 'loan me a dollar,' 'I expect he will go,' 'she is well posted,' 'one less thing,' 'friends for dinner,' and so on.

"Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to everyday speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is both superficial and dependent—superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

Faulty diction is more prevalent in the United States than in other countries, according to Miss Miller, who holds that the mixed races contribute heavily to the idiosyncrasies of popular usage. The other most important factor is the relegation of the teaching of English grammar almost exclusively to the primary schools, a condition which allows children to stop studying the subject before they are old enough to understand it and appreciate its importance to everyday speech.

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is a prime essential to a general education, and that the nature and mode of one's speech is the master key to character and capacity.

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LOBBYIST HIRED AS TARIFF AIDE, SENATE CHARGE

Bingham's Employment of Connecticut 'Expert' Comes Under Democratic Fire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Through the enterprise of a local newspaper, tariff making in the Senate Finance Committee, at least on the textile schedule, is now a matter of illuminating an official record.

It was disclosed that Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, a member of the Senate Finance Committee and chairman of its subcommittee on textiles, had an employee of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association assisting him throughout the hearings on these duties. This man, during the period he worked for Mr. Bingham, was on leave of absence from the Manufacturers' Association at Mr. Bingham's request and was on the Senate pay roll as a secretary in his office.

These heretofore secret details were pounced upon by the Democratic-Progressive opposition in an afternoon's session of caustic chiding and denunciation on the Senate floor. They forced a complete airing of the whole matter from the obviously deeply embarrassed and distressed group of Republican leaders who are defending the tariff measure.

The Republican authors of the bill, Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah; David Reed, Senator from Pennsylvania, and James Watson, Senator from Indiana, were in a most difficult position. They sought to defend their colleague, Mr. Bingham, while admitting at the same time that when they had learned the identity of his assistant they had ordered him out of the secret sessions in which they were voting upon the textile rates which now are to be found in the pending tariff bill.

As related by Mr. Bingham in answer to the charges from the opposition, the facts are as follows:

Mr. Bingham's Reply

Because of the interest of his State in the textile industry, he had requested of Mr. Smoot that he be put in charge of the subcommittee dealing with this schedule. This was done. However, Mr. Bingham had no previous tariff experience, and all his interests had been with aviation and insular affairs.

On this account he deemed it desirable to obtain a tariff "expert," especially one acquainted with the textile business. He wrote to friends in Connecticut to advise him where he could get such an assistant and thus he learned of Charles L. Eyanson, assistant to the president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, and a close friend of Joseph R. Grundy, head of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, one of the most powerful high-tariff influences in the entire country.

"When Mr. Eyanson told me he had attended all the hearings on the House tariff bill I hired him at once," Mr. Bingham said. He wrote to the Connecticut Association and asked that they give Mr. Eyanson a leave so that he could collaborate with him. This request was promptly acceded to, Mr. Bingham observed.

Throughout the summer, during the weeks of hearings before the committee on textile rates, Mr. Eyanson sat by Mr. Bingham's side as his guide and adviser. He also prepared data and statistics for Mr. Bingham's use when he later took the Senate floor and defended the extensive duty increases that were written into the measure.

"Helped Me Greatly"

Finally when the full committee, that is the Republican majority, met in secret session to vote on these rates for two days, Mr. Eyanson participated. Then Mr. Smoot came to Mr. Bingham, informed him that complaints had come to him about Mr. Eyanson's presence and told him that the latter could no longer come into the secret meetings.

"He did not suggest anything to the committee," Mr. Bingham protested. "He was not employed by the committee. He helped me greatly about a subject of which I knew little. If anything is wrong in that, then I am guilty."

Democrat and Progressive in vigorous rejoinders left no doubt as to their judgment.

"While the minority members of the Finance Committee were excluded from its secret sessions," Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, declared, "while the American people, and the whole world for that matter, all vitally interested in what was being done, were shut out, the Senator from Connecticut saw no wrong in bringing into these secret meetings an official of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, a man who is the personal and political friend of Mr. Grundy, and has him assist him and the committee in framing the textile schedules.

"The newspaper story quoted Mr. Eyanson as frankly admitting that he was in touch with Mr. Grundy, the superprotectionist, while all the time he was on the payroll of the Senate as Mr. Bingham's secretary, and was assisting him in preparing data for ratemaking. Can there be any doubt in anyone's mind that Mr. Grundy was fully informed as to what was transpiring?

"Leave of Absence"

"Mr. Bingham says that Mr. Eyanson's association gladly gave him a leave of absence. Who can doubt it? Why should they not? Where else could he do better work for them? Today there is going on an investigation of a navy lobby, yet the halls of this Capitol and the chambers of the Senate Office Building swarm with agents of special interests who have had their way with the Republican members of the Finance Committee on the tariff bill and are now trying to get it with the Senate."

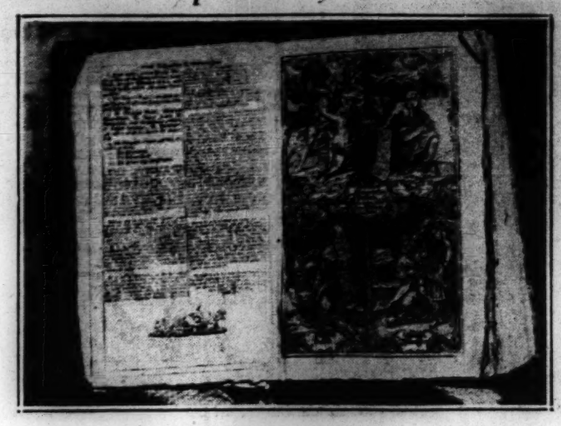
George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, challenged Mr. Bingham's point of view on the matter. The very fact, he said, that Mr. Bingham saw no wrong in what he did, was the reason why the country was confronted with a tariff bill such as the Smoot-Hawley measure.

"The one thing that moved Mr. Bingham more than anything else," Mr. Norris said, "was to get an expert that would help him to prepare rates that would help the industries of the State of Connecticut, not those for the people of the whole country, but only of Connecticut. This whole episode proves conclusively that this bill is written solely in the interest of a small group of states, the states represented by the Old Guard Republicans who wrote it."

Mr. Watson, taking the floor in defense of Mr. Bingham, asserted that Mr. Harrison had been assisted by a tariff expert from the United States Tariff Commission. He contended that there was no difference between his action and that of Mr. Bingham.

"And exactly because the Senate and Mr. Bingham see no difference between an expert from the Tariff Commission and an employee of the manufacturers' association is the very reason why the American people are confronted with the kind of tariff bill they are and why they condemn it," Mr. Harrison replied.

Bible With Unique History Returns to Masons



MARTIN LUTHER BIBLE

The Custodian of Properties of Georgia Grand Lodge Decided in 1908 This Bible Was Too Valuable to Be Kept in Lodge Rooms, So It Was Placed in a Bank Vault. After Passing Through the Hands of Various Institutions, It Was Finally Delivered, on March 17 Last, to the Grand Secretary at the Macon Lodge.

Georgia Masons Recover Relic Hidden More Than Twenty Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Georgia has recovered an ancient relic, presented to the order in 1860, but which disappeared more than two decades ago. It is the Bible translated from the Hebrew into the German by Martin Luther in 1533, and which is reputed to have been used in the ceremony in which Robert Burns was made a Mason.

How this book came into the possession of the Grand Lodge of Georgia is told in the records of the organization, the following being taken from the proceedings of Nov. 1, 1860, page 58:

"This book was presented to the Grand Lodge of Georgia on the first day of November, 1860, by Bro. D. C. Candler, in the name of Col. Henry Thomas of Gwynnett County. It was obtained by Colonel Thomas from a Scotch lady 90 years of age, who stated that it was her grandfather's family Bible. Her grandfather was a native of Germany, who intermarried with a Scotch lady and settled in Dumfriesshire, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge of that place when the poet Burns presided over the Dumfresshire Lodge, and that family tradition says it was at that time used in the lodge. It has been preserved with great care, on account of the reminiscences that cluster around it. And it has been surrendered up with the express understanding that it be, by Bro. Candler, delivered up to M. W. G. M. William S. Rockwell, and deposited in the Grand Lodge of Georgia to be preserved."

It appears that in 1908 the custodian of the properties of the Grand Lodge decided the Bible was too valuable to be kept in the lodge rooms, and conceived the idea of placing it in safety in a bank vault. Accordingly, he gave orders for a metal container into which the Bible was placed, and the box was then deposited with the old American National Bank of Macon, Ga.

From the American National it passed into the hands of the Exchange Bank, thence to the Fourth National, and from that institution to the Continental Trust Company. Coming to the notice of a Past Master of the Macon Lodge, it was delivered to the office of the Grand Secretary in that city on March 17 of the present year.

In the front of the Bible are a number of pages which give a biography of Martin Luther. A few of the first pages are missing, but Dr. J. G. Harrison, dean of the school of Christianity of Mercer University (Macon, Ga.) pointed out and translated those parts that relate to the translating of the Brescia Hebrew version into German, and to the printing of the Bible. According to the biographer the Luther translation was completed in 1533, and the printing was begun in 1534 and completed the following year.

The Bible is profusely illustrated and illuminated, woodcuts having been used. Some of the illustrations are full page, others are smaller. Practically all of the leading events in the Old and New Testaments, as well as the Apocrypha, are given through the pictures as well as the text, and at the beginning of each book in the whole Bible. There is a brief explanatory sketch in each book of its contents, and a short sketch of the author.

NEW PARAMOUNT DEAL REPORTED UNDER WAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Negotiations by which Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation will acquire Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., are under way and announcement of the consolidation will be made within a few days, according to reports in informed quarters here. Approval of the Federal Trade Commission is now awaited, it was said.

The consolidation, which will result in the largest unit in the amusement industry with total assets of nearly $200,000,000, will be accomplished through formation of a new company, according to the reports. Stock will be exchanged for that of the new organization on a basis equivalent to one share of Paramount for 1½ shares of Warner Brothers, persons familiar with the situation expected.

Boston, Manhattan Stores May Merge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., one of the largest department stores on Manhattan, has just taken steps to enter a huge department store merger with William Filene's Sons Company, of Boston, which controls the R. H. White Company of Boston, F. R. Lazarus & Co. of Columbus, O., and Abraham & Straus, Inc., of Brooklyn. The combined annual sales of these four groups now aggregates $106,000,000.

The merger, it was authoritatively reported, will be consummated through the formation of five holding companies, one for each of the four companies, and a fifth which will act as a central unit, exchanging its shares for shares in each of the four individual holding companies. None of the four stores, it was stated, will change either their name or their local identity.

Lehman Brothers, investment bankers, have played a major part in effecting the present merger. In view of this firm's activities in bringing together L. Bamberger & Co. of New York, New Jersey, and R. H. Macy & Co. of New York, two department stores, with annual total sales of $125,000,000, it was said in informed Wall Street circles that still further affiliations will be made between these two great department store groups.

SQUARE DEAL PARTY BACKS REPUBLICAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Square Deal Party, of which Richard E. Enright is the nominee for Mayor, has just announced its indorsement of the candidacy of Frederick R. Coudert Jr., Republican nominee for District Attorney of New York County.

Simultaneously, Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, announced his hearty indorsement of Florello H. LaGuardia.

FORD OBJECTS TO NEW MEXICAN LABOR PROPOSAL

Petition Raises Three Specific Points in Code Disapproved Of

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The attitude of Henry Ford, while it is not that of the widely felt objection to the new proposed labor code that is the main concern of the moment to foreign and native employers of labor, is however, a specific objection to three provisions of the new law, which, it was recently stated, if passed in its present form would result in the dismantling of the Ford assembly plant in Mexico City.

The stand taken by the Detroit automobile manufacturer is expressed plainly in a petition presented to the Mexican Congress objecting to those provisions of the law which call for collective contracts between Capital and Labor, the construction of homes for the workmen, even if they reside within the cities, and the additional indemnity beyond that now enforced of three months' wages that the law requires will have to be paid to discharged employees.

The Ford petition is signed by Adrain René Lajous, general manager of the Mexico City Ford plant. The collective contract, according to the petition, should not be made obligatory because, in the opinion of Henry Ford, it restricts the liberty of employers and workers alike in selecting the form of contract that is best suited to their requirements and interests. Besides, the petition argues that this provision and also that requiring the extra indemnity payment are unconstitutional.

The petition argues that if the law is passed without amendment to these provisions, employers will revert to court action, which will necessitate delay in the development of industry, harmful both to the interests of Mexico and to the interest of the employers and employed.

In many cases the enforcement of any specific method of employment is impractical, the petition states in its appeal, and asks that Congress take into account the Ford objections. Dealing with the construction of homes for workers the petition primarily objects to the fine imposed by violation of this provision which is deemed to be excessively high, in view of the fact that industry at present does not warrant compliance with this requisite.

The additional indemnity payment upon the time of discharge is such that it would enable a worker to demand one extra month for each year of service, and even in some cases might be interpreted in the opinion of the petitioner, as authorizing the employees to demand an indemnity for non-limited periods of employment for which they might have been contracted.

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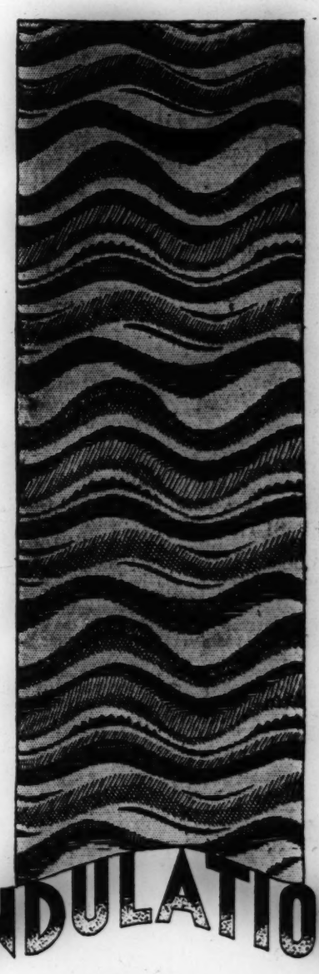

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FOURTH FLOOR

HOWELL STICKS TO GUNS ABOUT WETS IN CAPITAL

Dry Law Violations in Washington Common Knowledge, Says Senator

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It is unfair to demand that a United States Senator dig up evidence of what is common knowledge rezarding drinking conditions in Washington, declares Robert B. Howell, (R) Senator from Nebraska. Mr. Howell's recent speech in the Senate called forth a statement from the White House asking that if the Senator had any evidence of violations of the prohibition law, he should present them to the proper authorities.

In the Senate Tuesday he repeated what he has said informally since the White House statement was made public, that he had no intention of making a personal attack on any official. Not being familiar with bootleggers and their practices, he thought it was a little unfair to ask him to present evidence against them. What he had said regarding conditions in Washington he called common knowledge, and known outside of Washington.

Mr. Howell read from the press stories about night lift conditions in the capital and said that it is well known that such life exists, and that liquor is available in the night clubs of Washington. He read from the report of four prohibition investigators, two men and two women, regarding a well known hotel club. He had been told that prominent officials lived in this hotel, and in another one owned by the same management, and that certain prohibition officials were friends of the owners.

James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, interpolated the question as to whether this was true today. The report was dated 1927. It was not made under the Hoover Administration. He had, he said, called up the Attorney-General's office without being able to get desired information, but that he was receiving letters and telephone calls giving him much information.

He proposed that Gen. Smedley Butler, who has been cleaning up Marine headquarters and the adjacent town at Quantico, Va., be detailed to dry up Washington. For General Butler, he said, it would be an easy job. The only reason he had failed in Philadelphia, he said, was because he could not get co-operation there.

He also favored legislation giving every policeman in Washington the authority to make arrests for violations of the Volstead Act. Only 38 of the 1313 local policemen are now empowered to make such arrests. He repeated that he believed diplomatic liquor can be confiscated, and said that even now the owners of the American steamship which brought the much-discussed liquor for the Siamese Legation could be arrested and prosecuted.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RAIL ORDER SETS RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania railroad has just ordered 310,000 tons of steel rail for next year, the largest single order for rails ever made by a railroad. The total cost, with appurtenances, will be $21,000,000.

In three consecutive years, the Pennsylvania has placed orders which will aggregate nearly 900,000 tons of rails, these heavy purchases representing a standardization of 130 pound steel on the main line of the road. The rails to be bought this year are sufficient to lay a single track from New York to St. Louis, with enough left over to lay a two-track road from New York to Washington.

The Listener Speaks

IT IS quite certain that home set builders in the early days of radiocast reception little dreamed that any good could come of the weird howlings which often resulted from the capacity effect of their hands as they approached or retreated from the dials of some regenerative sets.

It is just as certain, however, that Prof. Leon Theremin in the instrument bearing his name has civilized these barbarous sounds and refined them to such an extent that if the apparatus can be produced at a reasonable price it should surpass the ubiquitous saxophone in popularity.

The day may be near when it will be a common sight to see a friend standing before a harmless looking piece of furniture in the attitude of an orchestra director and drawing forth melodies by the mere motions of his fingers. The effect of these melodies will doubtless depend considerably upon the operator's ear for true tones as well as upon his manual dexterity.

When the new musical instrument made its American radio début under the control of its inventor in the Crystal Room at the Radio World's Fair on Wednesday evening, the effect was quite delightful. The tone seemed to combine the qualities of a very skillfully played cello and of a well-trained human voice. Its compass appeared to be quite large.

Professor Theremin evidently has a real feeling for music, for his use of the control of volume and tone was most effective.

Obviously the instrument is most adapted for slow melodies calling for considerable emotional expression. It is necessary to feel for the right note—a proceeding which was a little indefinite at the outset of one or two numbers—as is to be expected. Mr. Theremin made the happy choice of Chopin's Étude, opus 10, No. 3," and Rubinstein's "Romance." For lovers of popular music he then easily "out-Valleed" Rudy Vallee himself in his treatment of "Deep Night." The tones in this number had all the lingering appeal of Mr. Vallee's voice with an additional strength and purity and a much more effective variation of volume.

CRUDE OIL ENGINE FOR PLANE DEVELOPED

STOCKHOLM (AP)—A new light type of crude oil engine has been developed by Jonas Hesselman, a Stockholm civil engineer.

The invention is considered most important, as it will make possible the use of crude oil for fuel in airplanes and automobiles. An Anglo-Swedish company with large financial resources has been oganized to exploit the new engine.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 1

Vocal and Instrumental

Irving Kaufman and Taylor Buckley baritones; Louise Rave, soprano (Michelin—WEAF Chain). "Hymn to the Sun" and "La Golondrina" in program of current favorites. 8 p. m.

United Symphony Orchestra; George Rymer, tenor (CBS). Orchestral opening with Cherubini's "Ali Baba" overture. 8 p. m.

Della Baker, soprano; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS). St. Louis artist of American training and experience. 10 p. m.

"Dunfold Family" (Parker—NBC Pacific). 9 p. m.

"Spotlight Review" (NBC Pacific). Musical repeats and dramatics. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Some characteristic national dances. Violoncello solo. 6 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). Light classical favorites, under Harold Sanford's direction. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Tchaikovsky's tribute to Mozart's genius—"Mozartiana." 11 p. m.

"Dreamboat Musicale" (CBS). Sentiment. 11:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Freddie Rich's Rhythm Kings (CBS). 5 p. m.

Male Trio; Victor Arden's Orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). Featured medley from Youmans' "Wildflower." 8:30 p. m.

"Ollomatics" (Williams—WJZ Chain). Chicago interpretations by tenor, two pianos and popular orchestra. 10 p. m.

"Eskimos" (Clicquot — WEAF Chain transcontinental). An "air-minded" program. 10 p. m.

"Orchestradians" (Freed—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Beginning with "Southern Rhapsody" a Spitalny arrangement. 10:30 p. m.

"Musketeers" (NBC Pacific). Novelty interpolations by Charles Marshall.

Dramatic Sketches

"Show Folks" (CBS). "On the boards" and to the rescue. 6 p. m.

Sorcnyland Sketch (Standard—WEAF Chain). The sponsors will appreciate your telling them by letter the sketch you liked best. 7:30 p. m.

Serial Drama (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Jimmy and Dorothy overhear a plot while at Coney Island. Musical background by Gene Rodemich's orchestra. 9 p. m.

"I Ain't Got Nobody" (CBS). You've heard the tune, now listen for the drama in the "Story in a Song" period. 10:30 p. m.

"The Wanderers" (NBC Pacific). On world tour. Linden Trio. 2 p. m.

Characteristic

Mexican Program (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Musical moments of our next door neighbor. Two well-known Mexican singers, Clarita Sanchez, soprano, and Rodolpho Hoyos, baritone, contribute. Josef Pasternack conducts. 8:30 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). Request program. 7:30 p. m.

Jesse Crawford (CBS). "Schubertiana" again by request. 11 p. m.

Band Music

United States Army Band (CBS). From Washington, D. C. 4 p. m.

Edwin Franko Goldman (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8 p. m.

Aviation

Amelia Earhart (WEAF Chain). "Woman's Influence on Air Transport Luxuries." Some Navy traditionals by male octet. 7 p. m.

"Flying Stories—Aviation News" (CBS). Aerial narrative. 8:30 p. m.

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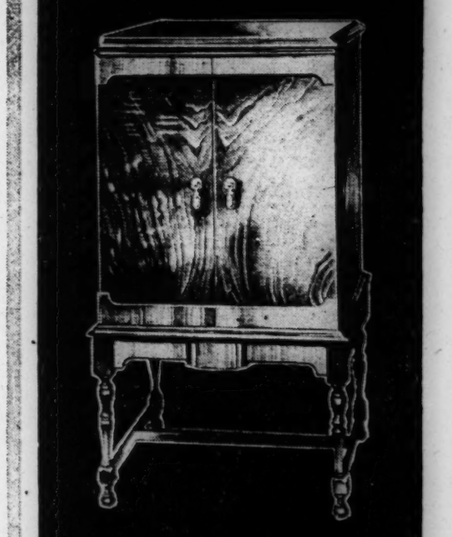

The ARIA

Beautifully proportioned cabinet, with veneers of lovely butt Walnut and African Walnut. Inside panel in Gothic design. Standard Amrad eight tube chassis and built-in nine inch full dynamic speaker.

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FLORIDA TAKES DEFINITE STEPS TO NEW GROUND

Eases Up on Tax Situation and Puts Farm Relief Plan Into Effect

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Two problems which have "grown from the soil" are being approached in a manner which Florida hopes will give new impetus to the efforts to complete the State's economic rehabilitation.

One is found on city lots and the other is on the farms. To solve the first, Florida has made drastic legislative changes in its taxation system; to solve the second, it has embarked on a farm relief program, the major feature of which is intended to aid the farmer to find a market for his crops.

Florida makes no effort to deny that many persons invested in real estate "without regard to sound judgment." When the boom deflated, the State was faced with $8,500,000 in delinquent tax payments—delinquencies which in the general readjustment involved other property which had been purchased upon a sound basis.

To make it possible for the owners to pay these taxes, a law was passed which waived the 25 per cent penalty on delinquencies. A delinquent tax board was formed in each county to direct the redemption of the land from tax liens. The effect of these stabilizing efforts was the payment of large blocks of taxes as soon as the tax boards were in actual operation.

Tax Lien Has Priority

For those instances where a new owner who could pay the taxes was to be found, a law was enacted which makes a tax certificate a lien which has priority over all other liens and which can be foreclosed immediately upon its purchase. In place of a 25 per cent penalty for nonpayment, a schedule of 18 per cent for the first year and 10 per cent for the second was adopted. Eight per cent will be the rate of interest from that time. At the end of two years the property will be placed on sale, and the buyer can then take steps to gain title.

The farmers' problems were approached primarily from the marketing standpoint. It is estimated that the residents of Florida spend $127,000,000 a year for foodstuffs from other states.

Market Experts Appointed

The practice of "house to house" and curb marketing was believed to be largely responsible for this condition, so the State stepped in with the establishment of a marketing expert for dairy products, a market expert for poultry products, a third to handle truck and dairy marketing and a fourth to direct the marketing of cattle. An initial appropriation of $35,000 was made and the specialists at present are at work to improve the distribution of agricultural products.

The citrus industry had previously been organized, and is being directed under a clearing house association which is said to be bringing good results. The State Government aided by the adoption of a green fruit law, which will in the future insure against premature shipment of citrus products.

The farm relief program was sponsored by Doyle E. Carlton, Governor, who had formerly been a farmer. Another factor in his farm plans is the advertising of Florida's products in the northern markets.

SOUTH AMERICA BUYS APPLES IN VIRGINIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORFOLK, Va.—Virginia orchardists are reaching out for a market for their apples in South America. A shipment of 320 carloads of choicest hand-picked Virginia apples are being concentrated here for shipment aboard a vessel bound for Buenos Aires.

It is held here that by routing fruit shipments to South America through Norfolk, it will be possible for Virginia apple growers to compete successfully for South American business. These shipments, it was said, will reduce transportation costs greatly, the saving being estimated all the way from 3 to 17 cents a hundred pounds.

Briand's Plea for United States of Europe Upheld by Statesmen

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for keeping his ear close to the ground and for an uncanny prescience in foretelling the course of public opinion. European politicians have a way of speaking of M. Briand's "clairvoyance." When he sends his trial balloons aloft he generally is pretty sure that there is a favorable wind waiting to catch them and waft them to the desired port. He has just given Europe an amazing illustration of his ability to do this by the way in which he picked the outlawry of war idea out of the air, as it were, made it his own, and then pushed it forward to the general ratification of the Pact of Paris.

Three years ago M. Briand sensed, to the hour, the arrival of the peoples of Europe at enough of an appeasement of the war bitterness to make a new program of co-operation possible. Out of his perception came the Locarno treaties. Last year he sensed, to the hour, the arrival of the peoples of the world at a point where they were ready to place war outside the pale of international law, and to lay down a new basis for international relations. Out of that perception came the Briand-Kellogg pact. Now, even though Prime Minister of one of the most nationalistic countries in Europe, he stands before the Assembly of the League of Nations and proclaims the necessity for a "federal link" to bind the nations of Europe together. He announces it as his policy to lead in the forging of this "connecting link." The words were carefully chosen. They have immense importance. Naturally, the politicians of Europe, faced by such a daring proposal coming from such a source, are asking themselves, "Has Briand again caught the first rising of a flood tide? Will it carry him on to another and even greater triumph?"

Nor does M. Briand stand alone, even now while the discussion of the United States of Europe idea is comparatively new. At least two of his predecessors in the French premiership, M. Painlevé and M. Herriot, have committed themselves to the idea. In Germany, Dr. Stresemann is beginning its advocacy. In Belgium, where the high industrial development makes government especially sensitive to economic dislocations, the powerful Foreign Minister, M. Hymans, is so much in favor of a federation that he declares that, if a Pan-European union is at present impossible, then let some smaller group of European states, whose interests are plainly similar, get together. Even the British, although they recognize the gulf between their historic free trade policy and the plan of a Pan-European customs union, express their sympathetic interest in the idea, and their intention to support it, by co-operation if not by membership.

Union Idea Not New

Of course, the idea for a union of the warring states of Europe is not a new one. It dates at least as far back as the political writings of Immanuel Kant, and it has been advocated, with more or less vigor, by an unbroken line of intellectuals stretching from the great German philosopher down to H. G. Wells. Discussion of this sort, as was said at the beginning, has been largely academic in tone. It has treated the union of European peoples as a Utopian dream—a little too good to come true. But to the credit of Europe's intellectuals it does need to be said that there has never been a time, even when the nationalistic divisions of the continent were strongest, when some thinkers of importance were not holding aloft the ideal of a union that should transcend and absorb all differences.

In recent years, however, the movement for a unification of Europe has passed out of the hands of the intellectuals and has become part of the program of some of the most astute statesmen and industrialists of the Continent. A feeling of desperation at the political and economic problems which have grown out of the war has hastened this development. With the Treaty of Versailles 10 years old, and with post-war Europe covered with a network of commercial and political agreements that are supposed to hasten the solution of difficulties bequeathed by the war, it is everywhere recognized that some of the fundamental problems are drifting away from rather than toward solution. Such are the problems of tariffs, of minorities, of disputed boundaries, of surplus populations. And as the perception of the difficulty of these problems has grown, there has grown with it the belief that they are beyond the solution of single states. If they are to be solved at all, it must be by the states acting as a unit. This is the basis on which rests the present movement to establish a United States of Europe.

If one seeks a single man to name as the prophet of the movement in its present form, one is bound to recount the work of one of the most romantic figures in Europe, Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi. When the influence which this single man has already exerted is considered, it does not seem fantastic to believe that the pan-European Union which he preaches may be established in this generation. It is only six years since he wrote the book, "Pan-Europe," which gave the idea and the phrase, "a United States of Europe," to the Continent. Yet in these six years, by ceaseless agitation and organization, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi has made his ideas a part of the practical considerations of every government in Europe.

Broad International Outlook

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi brought a strange heritage to his study of European problems. Born in 1894, he is the son of one of the most distinguished diplomats and linguists of the Austria of that day. The principal interest of the father's life was in the abolition of racial antagonism, particularly as between Jews and Christians. The count's mother, however, was a Japanese, and it may be that this Oriental inheritance has played its part in increasing the breadth of his international outlook.

Taking his doctorate in the University of Vienna at an exceptionally early age, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi later became a professor in that famous institution. His classes were crowded. But the problems of post war readjustment—problems which laid so heavily on Austria—more and more engaged his attention until, in 1923, he published his book "Pan-Europe." Many books are called epochal, but few deserve that adjective. Yet it is doubtful whether any book published in Europe since the war has had such immediate and far-reaching results.

In his book Count Coudenhove-Kalergi said: "The cause of Europe's decline is political, not biological. Europe is not dying of old age, but because its inhabitants are killing and destroying one another with the instruments of modern science. As regards quality, Europe is still the most productive human reservoir in the world. The aspiring Americans are Europeans transplanted into another political environment. The peoples of Europe are not senile; it is only their political system that is senile. So soon as the latter has been radically changed, the complete recovery of the ailing continent can and must ensue."

The Future of Europe

The question of Europe's future, as he saw it in those dark pre-Locarno days of 1923, was: "Can Europe, so long as its political and economic disunion lasts, maintain its peace and independence with respect to the growing world powers; or is it bound, in order to preserve its existence, to organize itself into a federal union?" The book declared for a federal union, calling for the formation of a Pan-European movement which should stand for "self-help through the consolidation of Europe into an ad hoc politico-economic federation."

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's interpretation of the world political situation following the war aroused almost as much interest in Europe as his advocacy of a Pan-European union. The period before the war, he held, had been a period of great European powers, building colonial empires and holding world sway from their European capitals. But beginning with the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars and culminating with the World War, this period had passed. The world was no longer to be ruled by a number of great European powers, but by a small group of true world powers. Four of these are already in existence: Britain, with its intercontinental commonwealth; Russia, with its Eurasian socialist union; Japan, with its Asiatic empire and dominance, and the United States.

If the states of Europe, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi declared, hoped to continue to play a world rôle on a level with these four new world powers, they could do so only by sinking their differences and combining in a single fifth world power of their own. For, of the great European powers that had entered the war, Austria-Hungary had been shattered; Germany reduced to a minor rôle; France and Italy "have gained territorially through the war, but they have suffered such losses in men and money that their position in world politics now rests upon insecure foundations. Their influence, outside of Europe, the Mediterranean and Asia, is very slight. They are European great powers of the first, but world powers of the second, rank."

Paneuropa Magazine

Having published his book, this 29-year-old Austrian awoke to find himself famous all over the Continent, and looked to to provide active leadership in the movement for which he had called. Prophets do not always make good leaders. In this case, however, the writer quickly proved himself a born organizer. He threw himself into the cause with enormous energy, writing to all parts of Europe, stirring up interest, and then rushing about to put the final organizing touches on local, autonomous branches of the Pan-European Union which everywhere sprang into being. A magazine was started, Paneuropa, which is now in its fifth volume. Some idea of the extent of the activities of the organization can be obtained from the fact that a single number of this monthly, chosen at random, contains reports of meetings, banquets, conferences, and similar gatherings held during the previous month in Germany, England, France, Lettland, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Count Coudenhove-Kalergi is the principal figure in many of these gatherings. In addition to his speaking, his organizing duties, and his editing—he acts as editor of Paneuropa—he has found time in some manner to write or edit seven more books since the appearance of his "Pan-Europe."

Of course, no such response would have been given Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's challenge had not the minds of hundreds of Europeans already been working along the same lines. In the year after "Pan-Europe" appeared Edouard Herriot, then Prime Minister of France, indorsed the idea in an address delivered before the Sorbonne. Herr Stresemann immediately commented favorably in Germany. Apparently this emboldened Herriot, for in January, 1925, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, he said: "It is my greatest wish to see the day come when the United States of Europe will become a reality." And the statement was wildly applauded.

Sponsors

It is impossible to list all the European leaders who have since committed themselves, at least in theory, to the idea. But without trying to make the enumeration complete, one can name offhand, among the French, Briand, Loucheur, Painlevé, Jouvenel, Caillaux, Thomas, Boncour, Léger and Delaisi; among the Germans, Stresemann, Schacht, Simons, Marx, Loebe, Koch and Wirth; among the Austrians, Mgr. Seipel, Alfred Adler, Deutsch, Bronislav Huberman; among the Belgians, Hymans and Vandervelde; among the Czechs, Masaryk and Beneš; among the Italians, Sforza and Nitti. The activities of such men range from the occasional speeches of political leaders like Briand and Stresemann to the intensive propagandist activities of a man like Prof. Otto Deutsch, who is reported in a recent issue of Paneuropa to have held meetings explaining the Pan-Europe idea during a single month in Riga, Reval, Dorpat, Helsingfors, Posen, Warsaw and Danzig.

It seems as though the idea of a federated Europe, when it takes hold of some people, can impel them to a zeal which has in it all the elements of sacrifice and consecration that distinguish a religious crusade. Perhaps the most striking illustration of this has been in the case of Bronislav Huberman, who has practically abandoned his appearance on the concert stage in order to go about Europe preaching the gospel of federation.

It is doubtful, however, whether the movement woud have become as powerful as it is in this short time had it not been for support—perhaps it would be nearer the facts to say but for pressure—from the industrialists of Europe. Europe's political difficulties are mountainous, and it is not surprising that her statesmen are turning to the idea of united action as a means of solving them. But, when all is said and done, it is her industrial future that most concerns the average European. The fundamental problems of the people of Europe are the problems of bread and clothes and housing. And these problems, in an increasingly competitive world, are further from solution than the political problems. One cannot understand the strength of the movement for a United States of Europe unless one knows the economic aspect of that movement. It is with that aspect that subsequent articles in this series will deal.

'HELLO, YESTERDAY? TODAY ON THE LINE!'

NEW YORK (AP)—At 6 a. m. today some Anzacs chatted with some Yanks at 4 p. m yesterday. Voices traveled 15,000 miles between New York and Sydney, which have quite different times as well as locations.

The conversation took place in a test made by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company of a radio telephone hook-up three-fifths of the way around the world.

SINGLE TAXERS URGE LEAVING THIRD PARTY

More Influence With Dominant Groups Advised at Georgist Congress

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PITTSBURGH—A plea for education on the single tax plan in order that the youth of the world may be aroused to carry on the teachings of Henry George and a discussion of the enclavial movement for land emancipation in the United States featured the close of the Henry George memorial congress here.

Henry George Polak, of New York, said that in order to get more single tax legislation single tax advocates must "play politics." Public utility corporations join political parties, he said, to gain their ends from the state. In order to place our ideas on the law books we must become influential with the dominant parties for our cause. "If the time and effort spent on supporting third parties and other means of propaganda were devoted to influencing the dominant political parties in our behalf, we would make greater headway."

James B. Ellery of Erie, Pa., did not see how single taxers could support the Republican party, while they might support the Democratic party if it were organized along truly democratic lines. "Let us waste no time on third parties, but let us get down to the important business of educating the individual," he said. "Social reform, as Henry George said, comes not by resolutions, but by uplift of ideas."

The enclavial movement for tax reform was discussed by Frank Stephens, of Arden, Del., who declared that the Arden enclave, which is one of the oldest in the United States, was beginning to become prosperous, but even now there were troublous questions of economics to be settled by the community leaders.

Fiske Warren of Tahanto, Mass., said that the probation period of enclaves has passed, declaring that they are successful and capable of taking care of their own problems. He agreed with the suggestion of Clayton J. Ewing, president of the Chicago Single Tax Club, for the establishment of an enclave, to be located north of Memphis and contiguous to river transportation facilities that would give it outlets to the great consuming and shipping ports. It was Mr. Warren's view that when the enclavial movement is so established that enclaves can trade with one another, the ideal of the enclavial movement will be most nearly approached from an industrial standpoint.

Among the resolutions passed was one stating that: "Whereas United States Senator C. C. Dill proposed an act for the regulation of radio communication with an amendment which will keep inviolate the public ownership of the air lanes and secure for the Government the greatest amount of revenue, therefore be it resolved that this congress go on record as approving Senator Dill's amendment, which would allow the rental value of the air lanes to be sold annually to the highest bidder by means of sealed proposals."

All officers were re-elected, with the addition of Frederick C. Leubuscher of New York, who was chosen as trustee. Baltimore is to be the meeting place of the 1930 convention.

CANADIAN AIR MAIL TO PIERCE THE ARCTIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Paralleling the historic fur traders' trail for nearly 2000 miles north and northeast along the Athabasca, Slave and Mackenzie Rivers, the newly organized air mail service will be put in force in November when the "posties" beat will extend north to Aklavik on the Arctic Ocean. This air postal delivery will be farther north than any other regular air service in the world, and will replace the dog teams which, up to the present, have carried the mail up the frozen waterways to the far north.

The planes carrying the mail will be dispatched from McMurray at the end of steel and will stop at 14 points en route to Aklavik, Fort Resolution, Fort Providence and Fort Goodhope are among the points in the northern journey where the air pilots will alight.

NEWSPAPER PRICES SAID TO BE TOO LOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Increased production and transportation costs justify increased prices for daily newspapers, according to Robert Sturman, circulation manager of the News-Journal Company of Wilmington, Del., in an address just delivered at a meeting of the Interstate Circulation Managers' Association here.

Nowhere, outside the newspaper field, Mr. Sturman said, can a manufacturing concern be found which is selling, or continuing to sell, its products below the cost of their production. Additional transportation expenses have been brought about by railroads eliminating trains which satisfactorily served a territory, thus necessitating motorizing that territory to maintain and hold our circulation."

BRONX MARKET OPENS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The $17,000,000 Bronx Terminal Market, the construction of which was begun 10 years ago, has just been formally opened. The market, including railroad trackage and cement roads and ramps, occupies 38 acres of ground.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The Rome-Ostia motor road in Italy.
2. Black and brown.
3. Sixty-Ave.
4. 1,320,000,000 tons.
5. Hygeia.

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THE HOME FORUM

Beyond Beauty

THERE are some human emotions of exceptional depth and power which are without vocabulary or definition or even names merely because genius has not yet worked out a final expression of them. We feel these emotions vaguely, but we are still waiting to be told just what it is that we feel. Until an experience has been clearly phrased, and phrased many times, we do not grasp it firmly nor can we consider it objectively; it eludes direct examination, being still too much a part of ourselves.

For more than two thousand years, with certain long intervals of rest, the western world has been working out an expression of our delight in the beauty of nature, and India and China have been similarly engaged for at least a millennium longer still. Here, then, is an established tradition, a developed vocabulary, of which anyone who wishes may avail himself when he has learned how. The instrument has been perfected, and all that is required of us is that we learn to play. Innumerable painters and poets stretching back to Apelles and Theocritus, not to mention the Ramayana or the great poet Kalidasa or the contemporaries of Lao-Tzu, have enormously lightened the task of one who strives in our day to express his sense of nature's beauty.

But there is another task now opening before the artist in which he has no such assistance from tradition and the past. The "picturesque" in painting and in poetry—as it is represented, let us say, by Claude and Turner on canvas and by the numerous school of James Thomson in words—no longer completely satisfies our deeper æsthetic demands. Its isolation of a few effects immediately pleasing to the eye is felt to be artificial and a very incomplete report upon the facts of our experience with nature. Not that we no longer care for this sensuous beauty, but we wish increasingly to look through it to something felt as deeper and more significant, lying beyond. And there are some, perhaps the most sensitive and discerning, who even feel that they can do without it, believing that by its very charm it is likely to obscure vision, to impede understanding, and to distract attention.

When an emotion is still nascent and unexpressed, like this one, we cannot be sure that others share it with us. Thousands may know it well and yet, being unable to communicate it, each individual among those thousands may suspect that he is unique. Yet there is no ground for such suspicion, for more and more frequently one finds this particular emotion grazed or adumbrated in contemporary art and writing. The painters of the Barbizon School suggested it, now and then, unmistakably. In reading Maurice de Guérin, Thoreau, Jefferies, Burroughs, Hardy, and W. H. Hudson we are made aware that the foremost interpreters of nature in our time have not been primarily concerned with her picturesque beauty but with something beyond it, something more powerful and compelling. But even these can give us no more than hints because each of them is working without a suitable vocabulary and without the support of tradition. Each is a pioneer engaged in extending the range of human experience. One and all, moreover, they speak in the terminology developed by the older school of the picturesque, partly because they do not clearly realize the experiences with which they deal as something different and new. And certainly most of us read them in accordance with even our long-established preconceptions, just as we all look at modern landscape painting primarily in search of picturesque beauty. We interpret the new in terms of the old and familiar.

Where such men as these have failed, who is likely to succeed in isolating this modern sense of nature and in defining it sharply? It is difficult to define not merely because it is recent but also because it is extremely tenuous and elusive, yet we return to the attempt at a definition again and again. The arts of expression must always sally forth into the unexplored.

What is it then, that makes a ploughed field in November often more moving to the imagination than a garden in the prime of June? Why is it that the touch of a fern-frond in the darkness is sometimes more thrilling than the sight of Niagara? And how are we to account for the sudden exultation that often comes from merely grasping a pebble or a clod of earth in one's hand? The poets and painters have not provided us with explanations of these mysteries, and therefore we must grope and fumble in every attempt to understand them. There are moods in which rough young acorns sprouting on an oak twig are more eloquent with hidden meanings than the rose in all her pride. They speak to a deeper need, to something lying as it were farther down in our ancestral memories. Why is this?

The crude strength of the acorn and pebble and clod may account for something, and their mystery, or what one may call their self-sufficingness, for more; but this does not explain the delight we feel, walking abroad in the black still night, when the rough bark of an oak or a delicate daisy-head brushed by the hand in passing seems to call out to us in a language never written down in any book and never heard by any ear. When nothing is seen and nothing even heard, surely something other than our feeling for the picturesque must be brought into play. It is as though the cool strong hand of a friend had been laid for an instant upon our own.

For want of a better explanation, indeed, we are obliged to say that such experiences thrill and comfort us chiefly because they give an assurance of companionship. They remind us of our innumerable kin and make us feel at home here on our small planet. There is a gulf, to be sure, and a great and important one, between a human being and a tree. Nothing is to be gained by denying the existence of that gulf or by attempting to narrow it. And yet there are approaches, even tangencies, too, and these also we should not deny or ignore. Without putting off the privileges of our humanity, without any blurring of boundaries or confusion of what should be kept distinct, we may feel much more keenly than the people of earlier ages have done, the warm and strengthening relationship between ourselves and nature. Our painters no longer stand off from the landscape and show it as "picturesque" because they feel themselves in some degree one with it, feel that it is in some degree one with themselves. For the same reason, direct and set descriptions of landscape have almost entirely vanished from our modern poetry, at the same time that our delight in nature has enormously increased. James Thomson served his turn heroically two hundred years ago, but as we turn the pages of his Seasons, once so deeply and universally admired, we are impressed most of all by their platitude, by the elementary tone of all he thinks and feels, by the distance and coldness of his observation. Thomson and his kind admire nature; they do not love her. "Ah, dear nature," exclaims Thoreau in his Journals—"the mere remembrance, after a short forgetfulness, of the pine woods! I come to it as a hungry man to a crust of bread." That precise accent, that tone of feeling, is something recent in the world, something as yet very imperfectly expressed. The complete expression of it will give employment to genius in the future.

If we are right in saying that the sense of companionship lies at the source of this modern attitude toward nature, then several matters are made clear. For one thing, we do not ask that our companions be beautiful in the picturesque way, and even when they are so we look beyond their beauty to something deeper. Ultimately we are obliged to say, when we have exhausted all the superficial reasons, that we love them merely because they are themselves, and so it is with our companions of the field and woods. Beauty they may have, but it is for us little more than an outward flourish, sufficient to catch the eyes of shallow gazers. Those who look more deeply are thankful for it and may indeed glory in it, but such beauty is not what holds them rapt through the years.

Certainly there is much yet to be done in the pointing out and description and celebration of the earth's outward charm, for even after our millenniums of effort in this way not more than one person in a hundred has learned to see the beauty that shines in every bough, every grass-blade, every drop of dew spangling a spider's web. Here there are still whole worlds of delight yet awaiting their discoverers, and as they are quite inexhaustible we shall always be moving on. But for a few persons, and these the way-breakers of the future, such beauty is felt to be not negligible, indeed, but hardly more than a vestibule of approach. The rainbow, the sunset cloud, snow-covered Alps rosy in the dawn, apple orchards in blossom—such lovely things they regard as hardly more than embellishments of the palace gate. In the palace itself they are at home.

O. S.

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There Was the Sea

At the farmhouse where he had elected to stay for his vacation, they told John that the sea lay just beyond, over the long, wooded ridge that rolled upward from the green valley that held the farmhouse in its embrace. So he started up the narrow path, with expectation and eagerness moving warmly through his thoughts. Up till now the sea had been to him a matter of description, a linking up in his thought of the immobile picture, and the moving, active presentation of the written word. And now that he was to look upon the magnificent original, something stirred him more warmly than he had ever imagined he would be stirred.

And yet, when he reached the top of the ridge, he paused, with only a screen of trees between himself and his first distant glimpse of the ocean. There was a brook there; a silvery rush of water that leaped from dark ledge to darker hollow in a gurgling torrent. There was a bird swaying in a bush above the cascade, swaying and bubbling with a melody as crystal clear and liquid as the water of the brook. He drank deeply of the water, and lay on his back, listening to the bird, while a long, white rolled-up cloud like a winrow of cotton fluff wheeled across the sky. With the sea just before him, he whimsically waited until just the right moment for his long-waited first look should arrive. And as he waited he became conscious of a new voice; an utterance that was not anything he had ever heard before. It was like the hoarse song of wind in the pines, but deeper, more powerful, with a pulsation that had behind it more of force than the sway of any forest. And in it at the same time was a high, sharp, hissing tone that carried above the deep-voiced roar, as shrill insect voices at night will carry above the roar of a train to the passengers within.

He listened for a long time, idly at first, then more attentively. And at last it came to him what the voice was that he was listening to. "That is the sea," he thought. "That is the sea. And I've stopped here to hear its voice before I look upon it."

He got to his feet eagerly, and pushed through the fringe of bushes that separated him from the rest of the hill. There was a strip of grassy sward beyond the bushes, and beyond that the hill dropped away in steep ledges of earth where bushes clung, and many colored butterflies fluttered, and which ended precipitously at a long crescent of yellow sand. And there was the sea.

The beach shelved off steeply, so that the waves rushed in to break high, and crash upon the beach in their full strength. They came in, the one running close at the other's shoulder like a herd of cattle hurriedly driven. They rushed in, changing from deep blue to a thin, translucent green as they reared upward, and broke in curling, white crested manes that unfurled and streamed in gleaming banners over the crashing roar of their assault. Over the whole long stretch of beach was a cloud of fine, broken water, dancing in air in tiny, glittering atoms that reflected the sunlight in infinitesimal prisms of color; something heavier and more substantial than mist, and at the same time, finer and more ethereal. At the far end of the beach a great shoulder of rock was outthrust seaward; a rock that was all mellow grays and browns at its crest, but where the sea flung up its waters, black and glistening.

John had intended going straight down to the beach, but at the edge of the steep descent he paused. Then, lying flat upon the grass, he propped his chin upon his hands and gazed downward, enthralled. There was the sea, and it was even more stupendous and magnificent than he had ever imagined. He had pictured something that would be grand, and powerful, and moving; but it was grander in might and power and beauty than he could at once comprehend or understand. Away out on the rim of the horizon a white sail dipped and shone in the sun, glistening and frail against the immensity of piled-up waters. And John caught his breath in the sheer, gripping beauty of that glimpse. This was the sea, and were he never to look upon it again, he thought, he had caught enough in that one glance to outwear all other memories, and all other recollections.

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When the Chestnut Is in Flower. From a Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth.

Two Letters and a Shawl

On Tuesday, 10.2.63, Mrs. Carlyle received a shawl and a letter worth reading yet.

Mrs. Thomas Carlyle.

MADAM,

Unwilling to interrupt your husband in his stern task, I take the liberty of addressing you, and hope you will accept from me a woollen long shawl, which I have sent by the Parcel Delivery Co., carriage paid, to your address. If it does not reach you, please let me know, and I shall make inquiries here, so that it be traced and delivered. I hope the pattern will please you, and also that it may be of use to you in a cold day.

I will also name to you my reason for sending you such a thing. My obligations to your husband are many and unnameably great, and I just wish to acknowledge them. All men will come to acknowledge this, when your husband's power and purpose shall become visible to them.

If high respect, love, and good wishes could comfort him and you, none living command more or deserve more.

You can take a fit moment to communicate to your husband my humble admiration of his goodness, attainments, and great gifts to the world; which I wish much he may be spared to see the world begin to appreciate.

I remain, &c.,

J. T.

She replied next day, 11.2.63.

5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.
Feb. 11, 1863.

I wish, dear sir, you could have seen how your letter brightened up the breakfast-time for my husband and me yesterday morning, . . . I wish you could have heard our lyrical recognition of your letter—its "beautiful modesty," its "gentleness," and "genuineness"; above all I wish you could have heard the tone of real feeling in which my husband said, at last, "I do think, my dear, that is the very nicest little bit of good cheer that has come our way for seven years!"

It might have been thought Mr. C. was quite unused to expressions of appreciation from strangers, instead (as is the fact) receiving such almost every day in the year—except Sundays, when there is no post. But, oh, the difference between that gracious, graceful little act of faith of yours, and the intrusive, impertinent, presumptuous letters my husband is continually receiving, demanding, in return for so much "admiration," an autograph perhaps! or to read and give an opinion on some long, cramped MS. of the writer's; or to—find a publisher for it even! or to read some idiotic new book of the writer's (that is a very common form of letter from lady admirers)—say a translation from the German (!) and "write a review of it in one of the quarterlies!" "It would be a favour never to be forgotten!" I should think so indeed.

Were I to show you the "tributes of admiration" to Mr. C.'s genius, received through the post during one month, you, who have consideration for the time of a man struggling, . . . with a gigantic task—you, who, as my husband says, are "beautifully modest," would feel your hair rise on end at such assaults on a man under pretence of admiring him; and would be enabled perhaps, better than I can express it in words, to imagine the pleasure it must have been to us when an approving reader of my husband's books came softly in, and wrapped his wife in a warm, beautiful shawl, saying simply—"There! I don't want to interrupt you, but I want to show you my good-will; and that is how I show it."

We are both equally gratified, and thank you heartily. When the shawl came, as it did at night, Mr. C. himself wrapped it about me, and walked round me admiring it. And what think you he said? He said, "I am very glad of that for you, my dear. I think it is the only bit of real good my celebrity ever brought you!"

Yours truly

Jane W. Carlyle.

—From "Carlyle," by DAVID ALEC WILSON.

The Coming of Fiction

I fancy I was rather an industrious little boy, and that I had minded my lessons, and satisfied my teachers—I know I was reading Pinnock's "History of Rome" for pleasure—till "the wicked day of destiny" came, and I felt a "call," and underwent a process which may be described as the opposite of "conversion." The "call" came from Dickens. "Pickwick" was brought into the house. From that hour it was all over, for five or six years, with anything like industry and lessonbooks. I read "Pickwick" in convulsions of mirth. I dropped Pinnock's "Rome" for good. I neglected everything printed in Latin, in fact everything that one was understood to prepare for one's classes in the school whither I was not sent, in Edinburgh. For there, living a rather lonely small boy in the house of an aged relation, I found the Waverley Novels. The rest is transport. A conscientious tutor dragged me through the Latin grammar, and a constitutional dislike to being beaten on the hands with a leather strap urged me to acquire a certain amount of elementary erudition. But, for a year, I was a young hermit, living with Scott in the "Waverleys" and the "Border Minstrelsy," with Pope, and Prior, and a translation of Ariosto, with Lever and Dickens, David Copperfield and Charles O'Malley, Longfellow and Mayne Reid, Dumas, and in brief, with every kind of light literature that I could lay my hands upon. Carlyle did not escape me; I vividly remember the helpless rage with which I read of the Flight of Varennes. In his work on French novelists, Mr. Saintsbury speaks of a disagreeable little boy, in a French romance, who found Scott "assommant," stunningly stupid. This was a very odious little boy, it seems (I have not read his adventures), and he came, as he deserved, to a bad end. Other and better boys, I learn, find Scott "slow." Extraordinary boys! Perhaps "Ivanhoe" was first favourite of yore; you cannot beat Front de Bœuf, the assault on his castle, the tournament. No other tournament need apply. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, greatly daring, has attempted to enter the lists, but he is a mere Ralph the Hospitaller. Next, I think, in order of delight, came "Quentin Durward," especially the hero of the scar, whose name Thackeray could not remember, Quentin's uncle. Then "The Black Dwarf," and Dugald, our dear Rittmeister. I could not read "Rob Roy" then, nor later; nay, not till I was forty. Now Di Vernon is the lady for me; the queen of fiction, the peerless, the brave, tender and true.—ANDREW LANG, in "Adventures Among Books."

WOOD engravings by Miss Marjorie Firth are always a pleasure to behold, but this picture carries a smile which spells all the elements of goodness and harmony. The chestnut trees symbolize the full glory of nature's handicraft and design. Birds are performing antics among the reeds like children in a nursery, and butterflies are gayly chasing each other round the widespread heads of sheep's parsley. Where the cows step leisurely into the stream, circles of wavelets move gently across the surface of its crystalline depths and sparkle in the radiant sunshine.

Miss Firth's prints are always colorful, and this is another example of her robust and sympathetic handling. Here, too, one notes a design which is built upon a simple spiral basis, and which is entirely satisfying. One's eye may settle upon the bright spot on the water just to the left of the center of the picture, from thence it may follow to the right, in the direction of the line of cows as far as the nearest tree; thence away past the shaded side of the clump of trees in the middle distance, over the distant hill, and back beneath the trees on the left and down to the bottom left corner; across the bottom edge and up on the extreme right, over the arch of chestnut leaves, and down by the broad tree trunk, and so back to the starting point

The print is a happy rendering of a typically English subject, a print of which one could never tire.

"Even As This"

The Pharisee, the righteous man,
Thanked God, with reverent grateful pride,
He was not as the Publican;
And went away unjustified.
Lord, grant us understanding hearts, lest we
Thank God we are not as the Pharisee.

—B. F. BRADLEY, in "Hymns Without Tunes."

Grasmere Sports, 1929

Hills gray and rocky,
Dark fringed firs, and beeches tipped with gold.
Flags of scarlet sail and flutter in the breeze,
And on the air, the hum of many voices.

Sinewy wrestlers bend to the tussle;
And fleet-footed guides,
Like mountain goats, climb and climb on high,
Up, up to the rocky crags;
And, as mountain goats, run upon the summit;
Then leaping down in mighty, curving bounds,
Each himself forward hurls,
And drops into the vale once more.

There is the baying note
Of running hounds that race along the fells;
And over all
The wandering, fleecy flocks of silver clouds
Go sailing through the sky.
Shade is in the valley,
But o'er the mountain golden sunshine flows.
Blare of trumpets,
Hum of voices,
Friendship, triumph, defeat,
Trophies are won,
And there is the keen joy of victory,
Well fought for, and courageously attained.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

Autumn Artists

Over-night
They went through
With every color
But green and blue
On their palettes
And their brushes;
Great as clouds,
Their soft rushes.

Through the country
They were not heard
Unless 'twere by
The wakened bird.
While the startled
Mortals turned
In their beds
The mountains burned.

It is strange,
And of a cost,
How fires are lit
By torch of frost!

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

Melville's Club

Never had Hawthorne liked another man as he liked this Melville. Never had he taken any one so close into his intimacy, and in so short a time. They were at first shy of one another, as sensitive men, endowed with gifts of genius, often are. But one day when they went picnicking together, like the good neighbors they were, a thunderstorm forced them to take shelter in a narrow recess of mountain rocks, and this chance afforded them two hours of talk. They found they had much in common; they emerged friends.

Thereafter Red House saw Melville often. Here he regaled his friend with enthralling, vivid tales of things he had heard and seen; while Sophia, watchful, sewed, and the children listened enthralled; so marvelous was the telling that when he finished it was hard to break the spell and make the listeners understand that they were in reality by a New England fireside, and not in some remote Pacific isle. One evening, when Melville left after telling the most graphic yarn about a fight he had witnessed on an island in the Pacific, Mrs. Hawthorne suddenly asked, "Where is that club with which Mr. Melville was laying about him so?" They searched everywhere for it, and, not finding it, concluded that he must have taken it away with him. They decided to ask him about it the next time he came.

And here he was: the man himself on his horse, the friendly Newfoundland at his side. Melville jumped from his horse.

"Where's that club, Melville?" Hawthorne greeted him.

"What club?" The visitor looked perplexed.

"The club you brandished last night when you told us that yarn of yours! Mrs. Hawthorne was sure you had one. We looked high and low for it, without any luck."

"Ha! Ha!" guffawed Melville. "I guess it's still in the Pacific isle, if anywhere!"

"Really?" asked Mrs. Hawthorne incredulously, coming on the scene.

Melville stayed to tea, and after supper Hawthorne put Julian to bed, and Melville and he had a great talk "about time and eternity, things of this world and of the next, and books and publishers, and all the possible and impossible matters"; one of many talks that lasted deep into the night. —JOHN COURNOS, in "A Modern Plutarch."

The Light of Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is, perhaps, nothing in the material universe to compare with the light of the sun. Primitive people sang pæans of praise in appreciation of the light, warmth, and abundant harvests the sun was supposed to bring to them. After the long, cold winter and dark nights, what influence could seem more benign and gracious than the spring sunshine, warming the frozen ground, melting the ice-bound streams, causing the flowers to bloom and the grain to grow? Modern inventions have dispelled much of the gloom formerly experienced during the days of shortened sunlight; yet all still agree with what the Preacher says in the book of Ecclesiastes, "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun."

Precious as is the sunlight to material sense, the Scriptures tell of a light more precious than that of the day. It is the light of spiritual understanding made manifest through Jesus, who reflected "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." It was Jesus' spiritual understanding which drew human hearts to Truth in such a manner that many of the people of his time were healed of their sorrows, sins, and diseases, and were taught how to reflect spiritual light in purified lives.

Christian Science has come to our age to clear away the myths, fables, unfounded theories, and false beliefs which, like morning mists, have veiled the human perception of the truth of being. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy likens the effect of this Science to the action of the sun in the natural world, and shows how readily thought responds to its remedial influence, when she says (p. 162), "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies." And in the same paragraph she adds: "It changes the secretions, expels humors, dissolves tumors, relaxes rigid muscles, restores carious bones to soundness. The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

What the light of the sun accomplishes for the fruits of the earth, the sunlight of Truth can do in a wider, purer sense for human consciousness, changing the darkness of error into the glorious light and liberty of the sons and daughters of God. The sun governs the growth of things in the natural world, and "sun" is defined by Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 595) as "the symbol of Soul governing man,—of Truth, Life, and Love." When thought is governed by Soul, Spirit, one seeks after spiritual things, and the clouds of material sense are scattered, revealing the light of Truth in consciousness. "If therefore thine eye be single," said Jesus, "thy whole body shall be full of light." To have one's entire consciousness filled with the sunlight of Truth and Love cannot help but bring to mankind the true sense of health, peace of mind, and right activity.

The light of Truth could heal and save, transform and bless, through the ministrations of Christ Jesus. It requires only a right understanding of God's law and of its application to human needs to demonstrate its healing power in our own age; for the sunlight of Truth is eternally shining. The Master's healing works were confined to a small country, but today the increased facilities for intercourse between nations, together with the many activities of the Christian Science movement, make it possible for anyone, anywhere in the world, who earnestly desires it, to avail himself of the healing power of Truth, as revealed in Christian Science.

If one should close the doors and draw down the window shades, the natural sunlight could not find its way into the house. Similarly, if one close the door of thought, darkening his understanding with evil thinking, the sunlight of Truth and Love cannot find its way into consciousness, even though one may eagerly want physical relief. One's healing may seem intermittent or slow, not because there is no light, but because there are such meager avenues for the entrance of light. If one desires complete healing, he should let Love's effulgence flood all the inner recesses of his thought, bringing to the pent-up griefs, doubts, fears, grudges, besetting sins, indulgent habits, the corroding dread of poverty and age, and the disintegrating fear of death, Love's purifying rays. How quickly the alchemy of Truth's sunlight can replace all these depressing features by constructive ideals, joyous anticipations, and sweet renewals!

Is it any wonder that, in the process of letting spiritual light into consciousness, health is restored, happiness won, and the daily work given a new impetus? And this process is so easy and natural—just as when one draws aside the curtains to let in the morning sunshine, and begins to sing in sheer joy for the light of a new day!

"Walk in the light! and thou shalt own
Thy darkness passed away,
Because that Light hath on thee shone
In which is perfect day."

Up Countisbury

Countisbury Hill, or Cant-ys-bury as it was originally called, meaning the "bury" or "camp" of the headland, rises at a gradient of one in four from the old bridge that spans the Lyn (a bridge so old that one is warned not to loiter upon it) to the village of Countisbury, eleven thousand feet above the sea. It is a stiff climb with the sun beating down upon the red earth of the roadway, but the wind from the west is kind, and up you go to the sound of the sea sifting the shingle of Sillery sands far below at the foot of the bracken covered cliffs.

Countisbury village is very small and weather-beaten. It consists of an old farm around which play and squeal and cackle dozens of black pigs of various sizes, a few red calves, and a number of anxious hens. A little farther on is the ancient Blue Ball Inn, its white walls smiling in kindly fashion, and a great, square chimney rising from the ground and leaning against its face. An elderly dame emerges from the deep porch as you pass and sweeps the stone slabs with meticulous care. A small church, a school, and a few cottages rise upon the Foreland above the lighthouse—and that is all.

The hill, however, is not content to halt there. It has something else to show you at the top of the long climb, and rushes up the last few yards in a great hurry, mercifully slackening speed at the corner and looking round as much as to say, "There now! What do you think of that?"

Like floods of purple, green and golden water the moors roll away into the blue sky; hedges of heather and gorse pillow the banks, and the whortleberry plant is rich in fruit at your feet. "Abundance" best expresses the moors. Abundance of all good things; of air and sunshine and scent and flowers; of distance, of grace, of gentle warmth and rich shadows. Abundance of kindliness; of time to sit and think and listen; a place where limits are unknown. Down to the right winds the little road to Brendon, and farther on another little road to Oare Church, where Lorna Doone and John Ridd stood together at the altar steps on their wedding day. Beyond again lies the Doone Valley, and all the romance that Blackmore has given to this country rises with the remembrance of his writings.

The sun has sunk behind the headland when you turn toward home, but once past Countisbury it bursts in an immense flash of color across the sky, echoing its warmth as far as the East, and filling the sea with silver. Sitting on the grassy path at the top of the cliff you see it reach the waters and disappear with strange speed; and at once it is late evening, and time to hurry on.

From the clump of trees that fringes the lower part of the hill comes the hollow, wooden call of an owl, so close that you stand in wonderment to listen. A rustle of feathers among the wind-scorched leaves, and then grave silence. It is as if night has arrived before its time, and unusual things are happening while the curtain is still raised.

Down in the harbor the tide is in, and the light from the top of the old stone beacon is bobbing and dancing in the busy dark waves.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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GOOD BUYING SUPPORT IS IN EVIDENCE

Wide Fluctuations in Some High-Priced Issues—Few Weak Spots

NEW YORK (AP)—The Stock Market, which was in a state of despair bordering on panic yesterday, regained its poise today when it became apparent that there was no foundation for the many wild rumors in circulation, and prices rallied briskly under heavy buying for both accounts.

Extreme gains in the active issues ran from 1 to 10 points, with a few high priced specialties marked up 12 to 20 points.

Some uneasiness developed around mid-day when heavy selling broke out in the motor stocks, presumably in reflection of the decrease in August sales reported by the General Motors Corporation, but this selling caused only a momentary interruption to the general advance.

Chrysler broke below 60 to a new low level for the year, and General Motors sold down 2 points. But buying support was quickly supplied. The statement of Walter Chrysler that current motor car sales and earnings warranted higher prices for automotive securities helped to restore confidence in that group.

Wall Street apparently had been prepared for the increase from 5½ to 6½ per cent in the Bank of England discount rate, placing it at a premium of ½ of 1 per cent above the New York Federal Reserve rate. Fears that the higher London rate would result in a heavy withdrawal of foreign balances from New York were set at rest by New York bankers, who pointed out that the volume of money loaned in the money market by British interests was relatively small.

Call money renewed at 9 per cent with indications that the rate would be maintained all day. Although the peak of the fall commercial demands is believed to be close at hand, bankers do not look for any marked relaxation in money rates for the balance of the year, barring a further drastic liquidation in stock prices.

In view of the sharp decline in stock prices last week, traders naturally expect a decrease in Federal Reserve brokers' loans but the calling for payment of the large Lehman Corporation issue this week may upset earlier estimates.

Market Closes Strong

Adams Express soared 30 points to 669 on the announcement that it would be included in a large investment trust, but broke to 620 on profit-taking. Columbian Carbon extended its gain to 29¼ points by touching another new high at 299.

Warren Brothers ran up 14 points, and National Biscuit, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Freight, Standard Gas & Electric, Union Carbon, A. M. Byers, American Water Works, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher, Louisville Gas & Electric, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies and Burroughs Adding Machine sold 5 to 10 points higher.

Recent strength and activity of Houston Oil was based on unconfirmed reports that a huge natural gas merger was pending in the Southwest.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables moving up nearly half a cent to $4.85 9-16, the highest in several weeks. The advances in public utility shares were largely extended in the closing hour. Standard Gas & Electric touched 216½, a jump of 15⅝ points, to a new high.

National Biscuit was up 12, Commercial Solvents 13½, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher 8, Philadelphia Company 6 and American Telephone 7. Meanwhile, Adams Express ran off further to 615, and Marmon slid down 6¾ to 59, a new low for the year. The closing tone was strong. Sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Bond Market Sluggish

The bond list displayed moderate steadiness in today's early trading, but the market was sluggish, and transactions were in small blocks, evincing the apathetic attitude toward fixed charge securities in these days of high money rates and activity in stocks.

Interest in the convertible section slackened, and prices fluctuated narrowly on an irregular trend.

American Telephone 4½s sagged with the stock, losing more than 3 points from the opening quotation. American I. G. Chemical 5½s again eased. Reading Coal & Iron 6s received some support in thicker ground, but dealings were on a small scale.

Prime rail obligations firmed a shade. Industrials and utilities showed up the changes from the previous close, although a few isolated instances of improvement appeared, notably in International Match 5s and United Biscuit 6s, which gained about a point each.

Foreign bonds and U. S. Government securities held steady, but little attention was paid to either group.

New bond finance of the day included a $12,500,000 issue of Tri-Utilities corporation 5 per cent convertible 50-year debentures offered at 99.

TWO LARGE GERMAN BANKS FORM MERGER

BERLIN (AP)—The greatest bank combine yet known in the German financial world was announced today with the merging of the Union Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft, with a combined capital of 285,000,000 marks.

News of the bank combine caused a sensation on the Bourse and in business circles where it came as a complete surprise. Disconto stock jumped 9½ points to 162½, while the Deutsche Bank stock went up 3 points to 164.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Fusion of Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft, two of Germany's leading banks, came as a general surprise. Disconto Gesellschaft being linked up with Deutsche Bank, whereby the latter's share capital is increased to almost 300,000,000 marks. This fusion is another step toward rationalization banking in this country. It is born of the desire to save money and thus is not an expression of prosperity, as one leading banker told the Monitor. In this respect the fusion differs from mergers of American banks, whose amalgamation often is the sign of surplus power. In banking circles here it is believed that the National City Bank of New York prepared this fusion. In fact it even demanded it.

National City Bank of New York has been giving several German banks its support in the past. Deutsche Bank, it is declared, will save by this new transaction enormous sums in rent and salaries. It is hoped that the bank interest rates will now be reduced as one result of this merger.

COTTON OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

HOUSTON, Tex.—Ocean freight rates on cotton shipped from Texas ports to Havre and Dunkirk have been reduced 6 cents 100 pounds. The new rate of 45 cents 100 pounds is effective immediately and extends through December.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 52⅜, De Beers, 12¼, and Rand Mines 3. Money was 5½ per cent; discount rates—short bills, 6⅝@6½ per cent; three months, 6¼ per cent.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 26	Last Sept. 25
57⅝	23½	.6	Abitibi	400	51½	51¼	51½	51⅝
750	240	6	Adams Ex	800	660	650	660	630
35⅞	27⅝	2	Adams Mill	400	30	30	30	30½
119	22	..	Adv-Rumely	100	35	35	35	35
218⅞	75½	2	Air Reduc	200	206½	204	205	202½
45⅞	36	2½	Airway El	200	36⅝	36⅜	36½	36½
11⅝	3⅝	..	Ajax Rubber	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
10⅜	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
25	12	..	Albany PWP	100	17	17	17	17
56½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	14200	53	51½	51⅝	51⅝
115⅝	99⅛	5½	Alleg pf ww	200	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	114
118⅝	100⅜	5½	Al-pf sec ww	200	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	114
85⅜	80	5½	Al pf rec ex-w	100	82½	82½	82½	81½
84½	80½	5½	Alleg pr ex-w	200	82	81½	82	81½
254¾	241	6	Allied Chem	500	227	225	225	223½
350	116	7	Allis-Chal	900	295	292	294	289½
75½	72⅝	..	Allis-Ch new	2500	73½	72⅜	75	..
52⅝	22¾	2	Amerada	500	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27¼
53⅜	10⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	1700	10	10	10	10⅛
25⅞	23¾	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	25½	23¾	25½	24½
155	110	2½	Am Bk Note	200	145¾	144¾	145½	145
24⅜	15⅜	..	Am Br Rov	900	18⅝	18	18⅛	18
76⅞	49½	..	Am Bosch	1200	72	70	70⅜	70⅜
62	45	1.60f	Am Brake	200	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	57⅜
144½	107⅜	2½	Am Can	17600	172⅜	170	172	170⅜
142	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	143½	138½	141½	138
166⅝	92	.6	Am Car & F	200	97	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
55	52½	1.60f	Am Com Alc	700	46	44	46	43½
1⅜	1⅜	..	Am Com Al rts	1000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
98⅞	82⅜	..	Am Europ	500	85	82	84	85
199¼	95¾	..	Am & FPw	23300	185	177½	182½	181½
108⅝	104	7	Am & FPr	100	108	107	108	107
42	24½	1	Am Hawaii	200	29⅜	29	29	30
54	28	..	Am Ice	600	48½	48¼	48⅝	48¼
96⅝	52½	2½	Am Int Corp	12200	90⅜	88¼	89⅞	88
87	41¼	..	Am La Fr	100	41½	41½	41½	41¼
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	400	116¼	116	116	116
81½	50	3	Am Metals	200	73⅛	72¼	73½	73½
177⅛	2⅜	..	Am Ship	100	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4¼
175¾	81¼	15	Am Pw&Lt	2200	159½	155½	158⅞	156
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	73	73	73	..
55⅞	40⅝	1½	Am Radiat	7700	49⅜	48½	49	49
64⅜	31	..	Am Repub	4600	43⅜	39⅞	42⅜	39½
144⅝	106½	2½	Am Roll Mill	700	138⅜	129¼	129⅞	130¼
41⅞	26	3	Am Seating	400	30	30	30	30
7	2⅞	..	Am Ship	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
112¼	81½	8	Am Ship Bldg	10	92	91	91	94⅜
138	130	7	Am Smelt pf	300	135½	135½	135½	135⅜
78⅞	56	3	Am Stl End	500	60⅜	60	60	59⅜
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	110½	110½	110½	..
85	65	3	Am Stores	300	69	68	69	67
94⅜	71½	..	Am Sugar	200	79½	78½	79½	78½
111	104¾	7	Am Sugar pf	500	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	..
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Tel	4400	292⅜	289⅜	292⅜	292½
181	126¾	8	Am Type	200	165¼	165¼	165¾	166
194	67⅞	15	Am Wat W	600	178½	173	178	170
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100½	100¼	100⅛	..
58⅜	36⅛	..	Am Wool pf	200	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36
24⅞	10¾	..	Am Zinc	400	22	21⅝	21⅞	21
111½	90	..	Am Zinc pf	100	100	100	100	102½
89⅜	62⅜	3	Anac Wire	300	81	79	79	80
140	99	7	Anaconda	40200	122¼	120⅝	121⅜	122½
75½	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	4400	75	71⅜	74⅞	74
150	102¼	6.50	Anchor C pf	200	142¼	138	142⅝	..
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	1300	54¼	53⅛	54	54½
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	500	41½	41	41	40½
95	84⅞	7	Armour D pf	100	83½	82½	83⅛	83½
18⅜	10¾	..	Arm Ill A	1300	11	10⅜	11	10⅜
10¼	5	..	Arm Ill B	1000	6¼	6⅛	6	6¼
58⅜	47½	4	Asso Apparl	100	48	48	48	48
70⅜	43	2½	Asso Dry G	600	52⅜	52⅛	52¼	52
298⅝	195½	10	Atchison	3300	273¾	270	271½	273½
104½	99	5	Atchison pf	200	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
209½	168	10	Atl Coast L	100	191	191	191	191¼
79⅞	32½	..	Atl G&WI	300	83½	81⅞	83¼	77⅞
61½	45⅝	4	Atl G&WI pf	2800	62⅞	59⅝	62¾	59¾
77⅞	53½	1¶	Atl Refin	3800	61½	60	60¼	58½
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	5400	140	135⅞	138½	135
11⅜	5¼	5%	Austin N	500	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
35¼	22⅞	..	Auto Sales	500	31⅛	30	31⅞	29⅞
20	12¼	..	Aviation	3900	13½	13	13	13¼

66⅝	58⅝	..	Baldwin new	900	59⅞	59	59⅞	60¼
145¼	115⅞	6	Balt & O	2800	137	136	136	135⅜
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	50	106	105⅜	105⅜	105
90⅜	64½	3½	Bangor & A	100	85	84½	84½	84½
115	125	7	Bangor&A pf	10	114½	114½	114½	..
33⅜	26	2	Barker Bros	100	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜
49⅞	33½	2	Barnsdall A	1900	34¼	32⅝	33⅞	34
32⅞	29	..	Beacon Oil	2200	29⅞	29	29⅛	28⅞
121⅜	93¼	3	Beatrice	1500	121⅝	119⅞	121⅝	120
101	73	3	Beechnut	100	87	87	87	..
84⅞	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	80	80	80	..
104⅝	70⅛	2	Bendix	5200	74⅛	72¾	73⅛	75⅛
82⅜	56	1.20	Best & Co	500	118⅞	117⅝	117⅝	118
53⅜	31¼	..	Beth Steel rts	29100	4	3⅝	3⅝	4¼
110⅞	82¼	4	Beth Steel	17800	120	117½	118	119⅜
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	200	125⅜	125⅜	125⅝	125⅛
136⅜	110⅛	3½	Bohn Alum	100	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
89½	78½	4	Bon Ami A	100	83	82½	83	82
11⅜	6	..	Booth Fish	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
80⅞	63⅛	3	Borden	1200	80¾	80⅜	80⅜	80½
86⅞	68	4	Borg Warner	100	69	68	69	69
63⅛	25	..	Briggs	3800	27½	26½	27⅝	27
43½	35½	..	Briggs & Str	400	59	38¼	38¼	38¼
73⅞	35½	3	Brockway	1500	35⅛	34¼	34½	35½
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	300	64¼	64	64	64
248½	110	5	Bklyn Un G	400	231	230	230	..
42⅝	25⅛	1	Bucyrus	100	32	31⅞	32	32⅛
50	38⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	1300	41⅜	41	41	40⅝
51⅝	42	1.60	Bullard	100	47	47	47	45
105¼	95¼	7	Burns Br pf	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	95
79⅝	62¼	3f	Burroughs	4700	83	77½	80⅞	77⅝
110½	102¼	7	Bush T deb	10	105	105	105	105
118½	108	7	Bush Bldg pf	20	110	110	110	..
9⅝	3⅞	..	Butte Cop	700	4	3⅞	4	4
12⅝	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7½
192⅞	120¼	..	Byers	17000	166½	158	164	158
37⅝	31⅜	2	By-Prod C	9500	39⅝	37¼	39½	37

4	1⅜	..	Callahan	500	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2
136⅜	123	11	Calu & Ariz	2200	125⅞	125	125	125⅛
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	700	43⅛	42¼	43¼	42⅜
49⅞	43	2	Campbell	400	44⅞	43⅛	43¼	44
98⅝	78	5	Canada Dry	2400	82⅞	88	88⅝	88
265¾	218	10	Can Pac	40	221	222⅜	222⅜	223⅜
48⅜	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	500	44	43	43¼	43⅝
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	100	57⅜	57¾	57⅝	57
48¾	30	2	Cen Aguirre	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31¾
59	40½	2	Cen Alloy	3600	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	54⅜
120	88⅜	6	Cerro de P	1500	93¾	93	93⅜	93⅝
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	100	27⅜	27¾	27¾	27⅞
80⅝	20⅜	..	Checker Cab	2500	76¾	74¼	76⅜	77¼
98⅜	79	3	Ches Corp	1000	82¼	81¾	81	82½
279⅜	195	10	Ches & Ohio	100	259	259	259	260
24⅞	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	400	16¼	16⅛	16¼	15½
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	54⅜	54	54½	53⅞
44⅞	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	400	38⅝	38	38¼	38⅝
68⅝	46⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	2400	62⅝	61⅝	62½	61¾
108½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	600	97⅛	96½	97	97½
47½	28¾	..	Chi Pneu	5300	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	43⅝
61¼	43¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	300	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	58⅜
102¼	93½	6	Chi RI 6%	400	100⅜	100¼	100¼	100⅛
108⅛	105¼	7	Chi RI 7%	200	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	106
36	28	3	Chi Yel Cab	1200	33⅜	30	30⅜	29⅜
50	35	3	Chick Cot O	100	36	36	36	35½
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	300	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	69⅜
135	61⅛	3	Chrysler	36900	61⅞	59⅝	60½	62⅞
62⅜	49	3.60	City Ice	400	57	56½	57	57
27	18½	..	City Stores	800	18⅞	18½	18½	19
72⅝	41	5	Cluett Pbdy	500	41	41	41	41
72½	35	..	Collins&A	200	38⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅝
78⅛	56	..	Colo P&I	2700	66⅝	65	65⅜	65
80	68	4	Colo So Ipf	100	69	68¾	68⅜	70
140	53½	2	ColGas	75700	139¼	135	138	138
109	103⅝	6	Col Gas pf A	1000	108	107½	107½	108
91⅝	86	5	Col Gas pf B	100	92	92	92	91⅝
130	88	..	Col G rets ppd	100	130	130	130	130
269⅜	121¼	4f	ColCarbon	5100	296⅞	284	295	269⅜
88⅜	55¼	1.14	Col Graph	16800	61¼	59⅞	61	60⅞
70½	60	..	Col Graph rcts	100	60	60¼	60¼	60
62⅜	43	2	Com Cred	1900	48⅞	48	48⅜	49
105⅜	92⅛	6½	Com Cr lpf	10	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	..
28¾	24	1¾	Com Cred pf	100	24	24	24	24
212½	131½	4f	Com Inv Tr	1700	201⅜	198	201	202½
51⅝	48⅛	..	Com Credit A	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾
246	107⅛	3	Com Sol	200	641	640	641	635
24⅛	10⅞	3	Comwith Pw	100	220¼	220¼	220½	217
35⅜	17⅞	..	Congoleum	2000	25¼	23⅜	25¼	24
25⅜	22	2	Cons Film	1100	23⅝	22⅜	22⅝	23
30⅜	24⅛	2	Con Film pf	100	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25⅛
183¼	95½	3	Con Gas	30000	164⅜	161½	163⅝	163⅝
106⅜	98½	5	Con Gas pf	100	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜
97⅝	8	..	Con Gas rts	30000	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅝
70⅝	50	.6	Con Ry C pf	100	55	55	55	55
23½	12	1.20	Container A	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
11½	6	.60	Container B	100	17⅜	17	17⅛	17½
90	47½	..	Cont Bak A	100	74⅜	74⅜	73⅝	..
15¼	8⅝	..	Cont Bak B	1100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜
82⅜	56	1.20	Cont Bank	200	57¼	57	57¼	57
92	60	2½	Cont Can	11000	88⅜	88¼	89½	87⅝
110½	79	2	Cont Ins	1100	100	97½	97½	98¼
28⅜	12⅝	.80	Cont Motors	1500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅝	12⅜
47¼	28⅜	..	Cont Oil	3800	32⅜	32	32⅜	32¼
118⅜	82	2f	Corn Prod	3000	113⅞	112⅜	112⅝	113¼
82⅜	50⅝	2f	Coty	800	51⅜	51	51⅜	51⅜
135	83	1¶	Crosley	200	97	96⅜	96⅜	96½
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork	100	71	71	71	70
121⅜	85	5	Crucible	700	107	106¼	107	107
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	800	17	16⅜	16⅜	17
17	11	..	Cub Am S	100	12¼	12¼	12¾	12½
67⅞	49	4	Cudahy	300	50	49⅜	49⅜	50
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	114⅜
30½	19	1	Curtiss W	1000	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
37⅞	29½	..	Curtiss W A	1000	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
119⅞	58⅞	3½	Cutler	300	114¼	112⅝	114¼	114¼

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	1400	52⅜	52	52	53
226	182	9	Del & Hud	200	212	212	212	212
169⅜	120¼	6f	Del Lac&W	500	154½	153¼	154½	154¼
385	224	8	Det Edison	100	350	350	350	353½
11⅜	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
54⅛	38	3	Dom Stores	200	40¼	40	40	39
231	153¾	4	Dupont	1600	201½	196	198	200
28⅞	20	1	Duplan Silk	100	20	20	20	20
100⅞	96½	5	Duquesne pf	100	100	100	100	100

227⅜	168	5f	East Kodak	16000	225	217⅜	222	215¼
7⅜	5	..	East K rts	390000	7⅜	6½	7¼	6⅝
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	1000	57⅞	57½	57⅞	57⅜
39½	23	1½	Edison	200	32½	33	33½	33
39⅜	24½	2½	Elfingon	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
174	126⅜	4f	Elec Auto Lt	1500	145⅜	144	144	145⅜
18⅜	9⅜	..	Elec Boat	300	9¼	9	9	9¼
86⅜	43¼	1	Elec P&L	2000	73⅜	77	77⅝	77⅜
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	90	89½	89⅜	89
38	24	2	Emporium	100	26	26	26	..
75⅜	47	1f	Eng P S	1000	68½	68½	68½	69⅞
108⅜	92¼	5½	EPS5½pfww	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	105¼
93⅛	64	..	Erie	2000	85⅝	84⅜	85	84⅝
66¼	57	..	Erie 1 pf	500	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	61

54⅞	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	100	48	48	48	48½
72⅝	55⅞	2½	Fashion Pk	100	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
101¼	88⅜	7	Fash Prk pf	100	90	90	90	90½
109	48⅛	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	89½	89½	89½	89
104	97⅛	6	Fed L&T pf	50	100	100	100	..
22⅜	12⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	500	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
56⅛	30⅛	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	58¼	51	55½	51¼
123	90	2	Fidelity Ins	200	112⅜	112	113⅜	111¼
107	96⅝	6½	Filene pf	30	97½	97½	97⅝	98
90	62	1½	First Nat St	700	86½	85½	86	87¼

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 26	Last Sept. 25
2	1⅝	..	First Nat rts	19200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
29⅛	6½	..	Fisk Rubber	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
72½	22⅝	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
82⅜	57⅛	2f	Follansbee B	500	72½	71	71	72
95	61⅛	1	Foster & Wh	6000	90⅝	88½	90⅝	88
230	165	7	Foster&Wh pf	200	222	222	222	218
105⅝	80⅜	4	Fox A	2500	101⅞	99¼	100⅝	101½
110	98½	7	Fox Film pf	20	98½	98½	98½	..
54⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	1600	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝	44
107⅜	99	6	Fuller pr pf	100	103½	103½	103½	103

32⅞	14	..	Gabriel A	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
82½	75	5	Gamewell	100	78	78	78	..
25	8	..	Gardner M	500	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
119½	81	4f	Gen Am Tk	1500	117⅜	116¾	116⅝	116⅜
84⅝	61	..	Gen Asphalt	100	83½	83½	83½	82½
69⅝	52⅜	2	Gen Bronze	600	54	53	53	..
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	500	52	52	53	52
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	900	107½	107	107	107⅝
403	319	4f	Gen Elec	2500	269½	257	265½	259⅞
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
81⅜	62⅜	3	Gen Foods	3700	66	64⅝	65¼	65½
112	70	1½	Gen G&E A	3000	106½	105½	106¼	106½
91⅝	67⅝	3	Gen Mills	200	69¼	69	69	69⅝
91⅝	66⅛	3	Genu Motors	62700	70	68⅛	65⅝	69⅞
126½	122½	7	Gen Mot 7%	300	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½
98	57	1b	Gen Pub Ser	700	78½	77	77	79
126½	53⅜	5	Gen Ry Sig	3200	119⅛	117	118½	116½
88⅛	68	3f	Gen Refrac	3800	87⅝	84⅝	87⅛	85½
112⅝	101	5	Gillette	3500	112⅝	100	130⅛	131⅝
48⅛	29⅛	..	Gimbel Br	1000	35⅜	34½	34½	..
90	76½	..	Gimbel pf	500	85⅛	84	85⅛	83½
64⅛	36⅜	1½	Glidden	800	57½	56⅞	56⅝	56½
106⅞	101⅜	7	Glidden ppf	50	104	104	104	..
96	28⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	34⅝	34	34⅛	34¾
82	53

ACTIVITY IN CANADA HOLDS AT HIGH LEVEL

Building, Mining, Newsprint, Steel Industries Active—Record Iron Output

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Can.—In practically all branches of trade and industry in Canada, activity is being maintained at a high level.

There is a satisfactory demand for seasonable merchandise; iron and steel mills are still well employed; newsprint production is steadily increasing; building and construction continues to establish new records, and mining activity is at an unprecedentedly high level.

An analysis of the position of Canadian chartered banks as at July 31, provides some interesting data concerning Canada's financial situation. In addition to providing confirmation of the high rate of current business activity, the figures show that current loans and discounts in the Dominion rose $7,000,000 in a month to $1,326,852,000, which marked a new high since the inflated period of 1920.

Loans at New High

As call loans in Canada have increased approximately $12,000,000 and there has been a slight gain in loans to municipalities, the aggregate of principal loans to Canadian banks in Canada advanced $20,000,000 in July to $1,694,559,000, a new high total for all time. Despite this increase, however, and coincident with a decline of $12,000,000 in savings deposits, the ratio of the banks liquid assets to public liabilities improved from 26.7 to 27.5 per cent, the best showing in any monthly statement this year.

Wheat prices during the last week have had an extreme range of 10 cents, going up first on reports of drought in Argentina, and later reacting very sharply on reports of partial relief by rains. The changes still leave the Winnipeg market decidedly out of line with other markets on cash and nearby futures. With new crop wheat piling up on top of last year's surplus still in hand seems to leave the market in a somewhat vulnerable position.

Wheat Exports Shrink

Each week that passes now without export business being done on a large scale emphasizes the current differences of opinion between Canada and Europe as to what Canadian wheat should sell for. Holders of wheat are just as firmly convinced as ever that sooner or later Europe must pay more than current prices for Canadian supplies.

During the month of August exports of wheat were only 10,156,266 bushels, as compared with 25,567,171 bushels in the like month last year. Flour shipments were 643,216 barrels compared with 924,646 barrels last August.

The general outlook for domestic trade is good. The return of summer vacationists, the reopening of schools, and no appreciable falling-off in the number of tourists visiting the cities along the St. Lawrence River have had the effect of increasing activity in nearly all retail lines.

In the leather market, recently noted improvement has been maintained, and prices are holding firm. Boot and shoe factories are well employed.

BEATRICE CREAMERY EARNINGS REPORT

The consolidated income and profit and loss statement of the Beatrice Creamery Company and its subsidiaries for the six months ended Aug. 31, 1929, including the results of the companies acquired during the period, shows net sales of $30,390,245, and a gross profit of $5,046,359.

After deducting selling and administrative expenses, depreciation, provision for federal income taxes, preferred stock dividend requirements, etc., balance of earnings was equal to $5.48 a share on the 195,864 shares of common stock outstanding as of Aug. 31, or at the annual rate of approximately $11 a share.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct (old)	18.64	18.70	18.52	18.58	18.62
Oct (new)	18.67	18.68	18.51	18.51	18.54
Dec	18.74	18.78	18.58	18.60	18.73
Jan	18.81	18.87	18.62	18.63	18.78
Mar	19.07	19.07	18.87	18.87	19.02
May	19.34	19.35	19.10	19.12	19.26
July	19.29	19.29	19.05	19.05	19.23

Spots 18.70, down 15 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.50	18.50	18.45	18.45	18.40
Dec	18.72	18.73	18.55	18.61	18.67
Jan	18.80	18.80	18.68	18.68	18.75
Mar	19.05	19.05	18.88	18.88	19.05

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.39	18.49	18.22	18.22	18.37
Dec	18.53	18.53	18.45	18.45	18.58
Jan	18.74	18.74	18.63	18.63	18.68
Mar	18.96	18.99	18.78	18.79	18.94

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	9.95	9.98	9.90	9.90	9.87
Dec	9.98	10.02	9.94	9.94	9.90
Jan	9.97	10.01	9.93	9.94	9.89
March	10.05	10.07	10.01	10.00	9.96
May	10.10	10.12	10.07	10.08	10.01
July	10.09	10.10	10.07	10.07	10.00

Spots 10.32, up 8 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 10,000; (American), 2000.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Sept	1.28⅜	1.30¾	1.28⅜	1.30½
Dec	1.33	1.35	1.33	1.37⅛
March	1.42½	1.43¾	1.41⅜	1.43¾
Corn				
Sept	.99¼	1.01⅜	.99¼	1.01¾
Dec	.97½	.98⅝	.97½	.98
March	1.02½	1.03	1.02¼	1.02¾
Oats				
Sept	.51⅜	.53⅜	.51⅜	.53½
Dec	.54	.54⅝	.53⅜	.54⅜
March	.56⅜	.57½	.56⅜	.57¼
Lard				
Oct	11.27	11.27	11.15	11.20
Dec	11.47	11.50	11.37	11.42
Jan	12.00	12.00	11.90	11.95

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA

	1929	1928
August gross	$61,854,853	$57,416,369
Net oper income	13,747,018	11,352,255
8 months gross	453,266,512	420,687,209
Net oper income	92,130,092	71,828,415

READING COMPANY

	1929	1928
August gross	$8,056,726	$7,928,722
Net op inc	1,291,279	1,328,057
8 mos gross	63,665,087	61,664,522
Net op inc	10,310,821	9,363,204

MASS. GAS EARNINGS

Undivided earnings of subsidiary companies of Massachusetts Gas Companies for August were $307,526 compared with $227,881 in August, 1928. For eight months they were $1,153,859, compared with $2,647,122 in the like eight months a year ago.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK—American Gas & Electric Company subsidiaries report output of 57,979,129 kwh. for the week ended Sept. 21, 1929, an increase of 16 per cent over a year ago.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abitibi 5s	84⅛	83⅝
Ab Strauss 5½s	107½	107⅜
Allegh Vorp 5s '44	108⅝	108
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅜
Allegh Corp 5s '49	108	107⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105¼	105⅛
Am I & G 6½s '49	113	112
Am Inter 5½s '49	116	115
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97½	97⅛
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96⅝	96⅜
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	88	87½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Am T&T col cv 4½s	214⅛	210¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	98⅞	98
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102½	102⅜
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80	80
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87⅛	87
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85⅝	85
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	86	86
Atch T&SF cv 4½s '48	154	152⅞
Atch T&SF4½s C&A div '62	94½	94½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '62	79	79
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74½	74
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅞	99⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	90	90
B&O rfg 5s '95	99⅜	99⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅛	100⅛
B&O 5s series D	100	99⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	107⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅛	103⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '56	99⅞	99⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104½	104¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104¼	104¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '24	53⅛	53
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102⅞	102⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	90½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	90⅜	90¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can North sf 7s '40	110¼	110¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	86⅞	85¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96⅝	96⅜
Cen of Ga 5s '59	96	95⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89⅜	89⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	100
Certainteed 5½s '48	73	73
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97½	97¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	95¾
Chesapeake & A 5s '47	93	93
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64½	64¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77⅞	77¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	87½	87⅛
Chi & NW 6½s '36	107½	107½
Chi & NW 7s '30	100¾	100½
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	92½	92¼
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99¼	99¼
Chi Ter Ha & SE 1s 5s '60	82⅝	82½
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85⅞	85¾
Chile Copper '58 '47	94	93¾
Cin G&E 4s '58	84	84
Clev L&N 4s	86	86
Colum G&E 5s '52 May	97½	97
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50⅝	50⅝
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	87	87
Com Inv Trust 5½s	106	105
Com Inv Trust 6s	99½	99½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66½	66½
Con Gas 5½s	104½	104½
Co nRy L&P 4½s sta	90	90
Container Corp 6s '46	92	92
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¾	98¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99¼	99¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	56	56
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80	80
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	84	84
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	60	60
Cumberland & T 5s '37	99½	99½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¼	98¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	98⅝	98⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88¼	88¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89⅜	89½
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	83¼	83¼
Dery Dry Goods 2nd	62⅜	54⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103⅝	103⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98½	98½
Ed Ill Bklyn 4s	93¾	93¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	83	83
Edith Rock Mot 6s	101½	101½
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	91	91
Erie cv 4s A '53	79⅛	79⅛
Erie cv 4s B '53	79⅛	79⅛
Erie gen 4s '96	75	75
Erie 5s '67	91½	91½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	92	92
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67	67
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	96½	96½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	97¾	97¾
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	104⅜	104⅜
Gen Pub Svc cv 5½s	112½	112½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	101	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	89	88½
Gotham S Hos 6s	89¾	89⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70	70
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102½	102¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	110
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94	94
Great Northern 5s '73	101¼	101¼
Great Northern 7s '36	109¼	109
Green Bay & West deb B	27⅝	27⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	96½	96½
Houston L&PWTex 1st 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¼	71
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	72	72
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	89½	89½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅜
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	88	88
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	101¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅝	98½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77	76⅜
Ind Steel 5s '52	104½	104½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	93¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64½	64¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63¾	63¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97	96
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87½	86½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93½	92½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76¼	76¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅝	91½
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	199	195
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	11	11
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95⅞	95⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86	86
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103	102¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101	101
Kreuger T 5s rcts war	99¼	99¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100¼	100¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101⅝	101⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97½	97½
L'Autaro 6s rct	97½	96½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	95½	95½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102	102
Loew5s Inc 6s '41	107	107
Loew's Inc 5s '41 ex-war	91½	91½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86	86
Long Island deb 5s '37	92⅝	92⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101½	101½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	86	86
Manati Sug 1st 7s '42	33½	33½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89¾	89¾
Mid Steel 1st 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97	97
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	20	20
Min & StL con 5s '34	44	44
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Mo K & T 4½s '78	88½	88½
Mo K & T pl 4s '62	80½	80½
Mo Kan & E 5s '52	81	81
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95	94¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96⅜	96⅜
Mo Pac 5s G	94¼	94¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113¼	113¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79⅞	79⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Acme 6s	101¾	101¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96⅞	96⅞
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	17	17
Nat Tube 5s '52	104½	104½
N E T & T 5½s B '61	96	96
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	81	81
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	85½	85½
N O T & M 5½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76	76
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	103¼	103
N Y & Har 3½ inc 5s '37	94	94
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	103⅝	103⅝
N Y Edison 5s '44	101⅜	101⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	78⅛	78⅛
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	104⅜	104⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s	129	129
NY Dock W & W rfg 4s '92	63⅞	63¾
N Y Ry inc 6s '65	10	9½
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	29	29
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105¼	104¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅝	105⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95½	95½
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	81	80
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	60	60
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	100
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	85¼	85¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	92¼	92¼
Nor Pac 6s R 2047	110	96½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98½	98½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¼	104¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¼	110¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	83¼	83
Ontario Trans 5s '45	98	98
Otis Steel 6s '41	101⅝	101⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	107½	107
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98½	98¾
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	71	71
Penn Gen El C-C 6s '41	70¼	70¼
Penn R R con 4s '48	91½	91½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	107⅝	107⅝
Penn R R 4½s '63	96⅞	96⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	102½	102½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102½
Pere Marq 4s '56	86½	86½
Pere Marq 5s '56	101½	101⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88½	88½
Phil Co 5s '61	96¼	96¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '32	82	81½
Phil & Read C & I 6s	116½	114
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	98
Postal Tel C 5s	91	91
Purity Baking 5s '48	91½	91½
Read rfg 4½s '97	95¼	95
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102½	102¼
Richfield Oil 6s ct	100	99⅞
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81	105⅞
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	82½
St L & S F 4s A '50	83½	83½
St L & S F 4½s '78	87½	87½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	98	98
St L & S F 5s B '50	80	80
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	80½	80
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	60½	60½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74	73½
Seabd A L adj ct	57¼	57¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	76½	76
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	93	93
Shubert Theater 6s '42	74	74
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	94½	94
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '28	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	94¾
Sinclair Cru O 7s '38	70½	98½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98¾	98¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '29	89¾	89¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101¼	101¼
So Pacific 4½s '68	89⅞	89⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87⅜	87⅜
So Pacific 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
So Pac 4½s ww	99	98¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	85¼	85¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117⅝	117⅝
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½
Stand Milling 5s '30	98½	98½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅜	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93½	93⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	90	89⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103⅝	103
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	94	93⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53¾	53¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35⅝	35⅝
Trans C O 6½s	101	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102	102
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	57	57
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	75	75
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific 4½s '68	93	93
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	98	98
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85½
U S Rubber 7½s '60	100¾	100¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90½	90½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97⅝	97½
U S Steel sf 5s '63	109½	109½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	89½	89½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75	75
Va Ry 5s '62	99⅞	99⅞
Wabash 5½s '75	99½	99
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	60½	60½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	103	103
West Va C & C 5s '50	73½	73
Western Un 5s '51	100½	100½
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108¼
Wheel Steel 4½s	85½	85½
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	83½	83½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	98¾	98½
Wickwire 7s cv ct	42¼	42¼
Youngstown 5s	95¾	95¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	99

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last Sept 26	Sept 25
Winch R Arms 7½s '41			106½	106½
3½s '47	97.16	97.16	97.16	97.16
1st 4¼s '47	98.15	98.16	98.16	98.16
4th 4¼s '28	98.19	98.19	98.15	98.15
US 4¼s	52.10	6.14	106.14	106.14
US 4¼s	52.10	6.14	106.14	106.15

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia III	85	85
Antioquia 7s B '45	83½	83½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Australia 4½s '57	85¼	85
Australia 5s '55	91¼	91⅛
Australia 5s '57	91⅛	91⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102	80
Austria Hydro 6½s	80	90⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91	99⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	104¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104¼	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	81
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	82	99¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99½	99¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	87⅜
Brazil 6½s '26	87½	87
Brazil 6½s '27	87	85¾
Brazil 7s	85¾	105
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	90¾
Brisbane 5s '57	90¾	90¼
Brisbane 5s '58	90¼	70
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70	99¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99¾	87⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87⅞	102⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102⅝	104
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	97
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅜s '61	97	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	88¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89¼	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	91½	35
Chin (Gv't Hu-K Ry 5s '51	35	92¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92¾	82¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	82¼	95½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	95½	100⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101	74
Cundinmarca (Rep) 6½s	74	109
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109¼	85½
Denmark 4½s	86	103
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103	99½
Dresden 7s '45	99½	102¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¾	102⅜
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅜	102½
Est R R Co 7s '64	102½	84½
Finland 5½s '58	84⅝	91½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91½	96½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103	108⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	108⅞	107¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	107¾	105½
Germ 7s '49	105½	77
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Jul '60	77	78¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6½s ct	78¾	89⅞
Germ G E 6s '48	89⅞	125
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	125	102¼
Germ G E 7s '45	102¼	92½
Good Hope ASW 7s '45	93¼	92
Greek 7s '64	92	79
Greek 6s '68	79	97¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97¾	89
Hungary (King) 7½s '41	89	3
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	3	89
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89	95⅝
Irish Free State 5s '60	95⅝	94
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94	92
Italian PUub Util 7s '52	92	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¼	96¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	96¼	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '36	98¾	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6s '24 '31	92¾	102⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102⅝	99
Kreug & Toll 5s rcts	99⅛	99
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅛	87
Minas 6½s	87	85
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56	85	84⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86	85⅝
New So Wales 5s '57	91¼	91¼
New So Wales 5s '58	91¼	91¼
Nor Hydro 5½s	87	87
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	102
Norway (King) 5s '63	93¼	93¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	101¾	101½
Norway (King) 6s '52	100⅞	100⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s	84⅞	84⅞
Peru 6s '60	81⅜	81½
Peru 7s '59	88⅝	88¼
Poland 6s '40	77	77
Poland 7s '47	82⅝	82⅝
Rhine Main 7s '50	98⅜	98⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	86⅝	86⅝
Rhine West 6s '53	85	85
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	92⅜	92⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s	78½	78½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86½	86½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '52	95½	95½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	89¼	89¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	103½	103½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	101½	101½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105	105
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	83¾	83
Serbs Cro & S 7s	73	73
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	79½	79½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	100	99½
Sweden (King) 6s '39	101⅝	101⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	97½	98¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	88¾	98
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98	101⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101⅜	107½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107½	97¾
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	97¾	94
Venez 7s	94	82½
Vienna 6s '52	82½	75
Warsaw 7s	75	79½
Westphalia El 6s	79½	91¾
Wuerrtemberg 7s '56	91¼	

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Sept. 26, '29	Sept. 19, '29
Circulation	£361,071,000	£361,855,000
Public deposits	14,704,000	18,588,000
Private deposits	93,402,000	99,441,000
Bankers accounts	66,954,000	63,344,000
Other accounts	26,448,000	36,097,000
Govt securities	66,871,000	73,781,000
Other securities	25,409,000	27,480,000
Dis and advances	3,232,000	3,298,000
Securities	22,177,000	24,182,000
Reserves	32,141,000	35,065,000
Prop res to liab	29.7%	29.7%
Bullion	133,212,000	136,921,000
Bank rate	6½%	5½%

PENNSYLVANIA GETS BONDS

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad to issue $13,297,000 general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, Series E, which will be delivered at par to the Pennsylvania Railroad in partial reimbursement of indebtedness to that company. Pennsylvania was authorized to guarantee the bonds.

GAIN IN CONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK—F. W. Dodge Corporation reports contracts aggregating $13,493,200 awarded during the week ended Sept. 20 in metropolitan area of New York, an increase of $496,000 over the preceding week. Daily average since the first of the year is $3,979,200, compared with $5,054,600 for the nine months of 1928.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; Standard Gas and Electric jumps nearly 20 points to new high.

Bonds: Steady; domestic mortgages firmer.

Curb: Irregular; Cities Service at new high.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; European rates rise on higher London discount.

Cotton: Lower; southern selling.

Sugar: Higher; Cuban support.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

Barnet, Herts, England

Dear Editor:

This is a letter to say "thank you," rather than to ask for further correspondents, for my first letter to the Mail Bag a year ago brought me eight new friends, and as I hope in a month's time to go to college at Oxford, my spare time will be very limited. But I do want to express my gratitude for what The Christian Science Monitor has given me during these last months.

The story you recently published on the Children's Page, called "A Holiday in Devonshire," interested my family and me very much, for we stayed this year only a few miles away from Mortehoe. We heard that the shells of Barricane, which are mostly broken into very small pieces of many shapes and colors, were brought over from America by the Gulf Stream, but I do not know whether that is correct. It is certainly rather curious that this should be the only shell beach along the coast for many miles—neighboring beaches are all stretches of fine sand.

This mention of Mortehoe is only one of many instances where the Monitor has had stories and articles which throw light on my studies or a newly found interest. I had just finished reading a Greek play, the "Bacchæ," when an article appeared on the Editorial Page, comparing the Greek attitude toward the drinking of wine and spirits as shown in this play with the present-day point of view. The latest Monitor we have received contains an excerpt from a book on "The Villas of Pliny," which is a most interesting commentary on a letter of his which I had translated the day before.

I should like to thank the Monitor also for the vivid and comprehensive articles on the World Jamboree at Birkenhead. Although we read many accounts in the English papers of the happenings there, we gained much more information and a greater sense of having been there from those published in the Monitor.

Our paper is, in fact, so full of interesting things that, in my home, it generally gets cut up and distributed in that way—the Sunset Stories to small friends, historical and literary subjects to one member of the family, Guide and Scout news, natural history and making things to another, and so on. Contributions go also to three scrapbooks headed "Educational," "International," and "General" respectively, the last including picked illustrations and articles kept for reference. By that time there is not much left of the paper!

Audrey G.

Bacone, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I always consider the Mail Bag with the eye of an insatiable reader. The letters from every land are exceedingly interesting.

I am an Indian—a member of the Creek Tribe. This is my sophomore year at this university for American Indians. It is the only school of its kind in the world. I am a Methodist, go to this Baptist school and read your paper. Quite a variety, is it not?

I am 19 years old and should think myself fortunate indeed to receive a letter or two from some girl who is interested in writing or journalism and who, possibly, lives in England or France. Lois C.

[Welcome to the Mail Bag, Lois.—Ed.]

Munich, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am a young German, 17 years old, and want correspondence with American and English boys. I am interested in all things and have already seen very much in Germany. Holland, Switzerland and Austria. So I beg you to make my address known to some Mail Baggers, and I hope to get several friends in America and in England, as one of my comrades at school has done. Hans H.

[Letters sent in to Hans will be forwarded in the usual way.—Ed.]

Pleasantville, New York

Dear Editor:

An incident has occurred in school which I think will be of interest to you and the Mail Baggers, as it concerns the Mail Bag.

Last week my English teacher requested each member of our class to write her a letter. In it, besides other things, we were to tell her our personal tastes and ambitions. I mentioned, as my chief hobby, my international correspondence. She was very eager to learn more about it, and we had a very delightful conversation.

She considers such a correspondence very wonderful, and wishes as far as possible to encourage it in the school. In her opinion, letter writing isn't as prevalent in some sections of our country and of the world as it ought to be. Then, too, it is a great factor in creating world friendship, and promoting world peace. But above all, it is a delightful and instructive hobby.

This teacher has told many of the English classes about my correspondence and has urged them to see me to learn how to obtain pen friends.

I have told them about the Mail Bag in the Monitor, and I think that before long some of them will be contributing to the Mail Bag. Ethel M.

[Thank you, Ethel.—Ed.]

Lemoyne, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank the Mail Bag for the fine friend that it has brought me. However, I should like to have some more friends abroad and I hope that this letter brings me some.

A few days ago I had the pleasure of watching a small "blimp" which visited our flying field. It was the famous Goodyear Zeppelin, Vigilant. I was quite thrilled as I had never before seen a dirigible on the earth. I longed to take a ride in it but it was only carrying Goodyear employees. I hope that some day I can ride in a lighter-than-air craft as I have already been in an airplane.

I took my first airplane ride with two of my friends, both younger than myself. When we first moved over the earth, the motor seemed extremely loud but by the time we were in the air it didn't sound any louder than an automobile. Only when we tried to talk did we realize what a roar it was making. The feeling of it was wonderful! There was no sense of motion though I believe we were traveling over 100 miles an hour. I could look down on the earth without any fear of the great height. We flew across the Susquehanna River to Harrisburg. We could distinguish many buildings but I could not find the Christian Science Church where I go. We circled around the Capitol Building a few times and then started for home. I was very sorry when we landed but hope to go up again soon.

I hope to be an airplane pilot when I am a man but my greatest ambition is to be an aircraft designer.

Don't you think the new German airplane designed by Claude Dornier is a wonderful craft? I mean the 100-passenger one with three decks. I think the Germans are wonderful with aviation and I saw in the Monitor yesterday that Louis Bleriot has proposed a large multimotored monoplane. Airplanes are certainly growing in size.

If anyone writes to me in Spanish, I think I shall be able to read it as I am studying that language. I should like especially to write to boys who would trade stamps or who build model airplanes. William H.

[Yes, flying is wonderful, isn't it, William? We took our first flight this summer from Hamburg to Copenhagen.—Ed.]

Peoria, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have always enjoyed the Monitor. It gives us world news which we cannot find in the local newspaper. I have read the Young Folks' Page with interest ever since I can remember, and we have taken it since the first issue—with a few interruptions when the subscription ran out before we renewed it.

Better than any other part of the Young Folks' Page I have enjoyed the Mail Bag, and have made two good friends through it—one in Canada, and one in Holland.

I should be glad to hear from any girls of my age (18) in any part of the world. I can speak and write French rather readily, and of course English is my native language. I play the piano, and am interested in many sports and in stamp collecting. I am inclosing a letter to Eveline P., Johannesburg, South Africa, which I am asking you to forward for me. Aldrea J.

Southgate, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have wanted to write before. We receive the Monitor in our home regularly, and it is enjoyed by everyone in the family. I enjoy the Sundial and everything else that is on the Daily Features Page.

I am 12 years old and will enter high school next year. I am interested in almost any outdoor sport, and I also have a stamp collection.

There are many wonderful things in California besides its sunshine, and one is the famous Huntington Library and Art Gallery which I had the privilege of visiting.

There are many rooms of large paintings and statues. In one room there are cases of manuscripts and original works. Included in those is a copy of the first edition of the King James Version of the Bible and many early copies of Shakespeare's works.

Hoping to receive letters from many parts of the world and with best wishes to all Mail Baggers. Alice N.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I think that department expresses a splendid idea, enabling boys and girls of different countries to become better acquainted through friendly correspondence, and encouraging a feeling of brotherhood and understanding among young folks throughout the world, which, it seems to me, is one of the quickest ways of insuring permanent world peace and freedom from war.

While I should enjoy hearing from boys anywhere, I am especially interested in receiving letters from Germany, Holland, England, Denmark, or the Scandinavian countries of Norway and Sweden; and I should like to correspond with boys of 19 years of age, or thereabouts, or younger or older.

I am employed in a large wholesale house which deals in all kinds of farming implements. I am interested primarily in Christian Science; also in art, music, social studies, journalism and sports.

My correspondents will, I hope, possess a convenient knowledge of the English language so we can carry on more understandingly and I shall be quite glad to help them, in any way I can, along this or any other line.

Dallas is one of the principal cities of Texas, the largest state in the Union; and one of the local attractions is the Texas State Fair which is held here in October every year, out at the fair grounds.

I have seen quite a bit of my own wonderful country; have visited most of our large cities and various national and scenic show places of natural beauty; and of course I am prepared to try to describe these, as well as my own city, to Mail Bag friends.

I enjoy the Monitor very much and all the avenues of interest provided therein and I thank you, dear Editor, for allowing me this opportunity to acquire some Mail Bag friends. I assure you I was glad to learn of this department of the Monitor and can sincerely express my appreciation of its work done along that line. Howard C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Catherine B. (16), Watertown, Mass.—Especially from Europe.

J. W. (15), Blackburn, England.—Interested in music, games and handicraft.

Nora K. (14), The Hague, Holland.—Especially from Egypt, Japan or Australia.

Mary Ella B. (13), Seattle, Wash.—Especially from abroad.

Boys

S. Maruyama, Tokyo-Fuka, Japan.

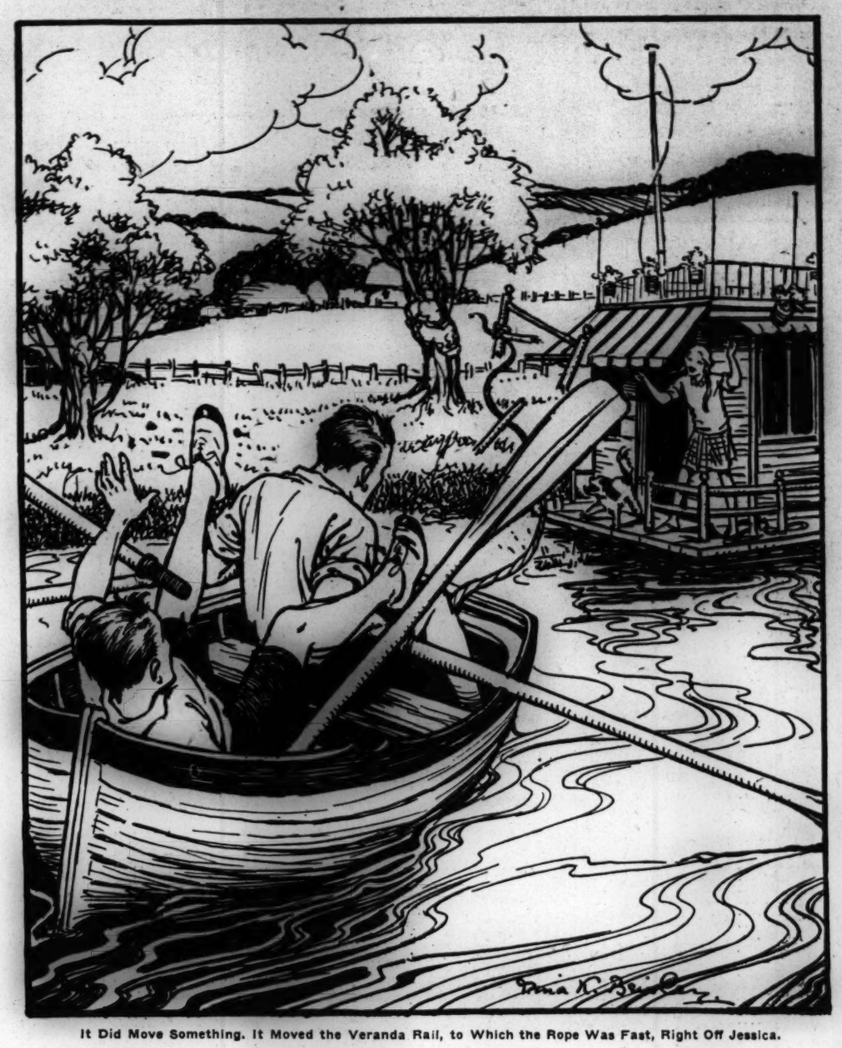
Lloyd S. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in stamps and Scouts.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.



It Did Move Something. It Moved the Veranda Rail, to Which the Rope Was Fast, Right Off Jessica.

The Removal of Jessica

Part I

By BASIL TODD-JONES

MRS. JINKS had come to tea. Mary and Peter were assisting at the ceremony much against their inclinations, for they were busy giving Daffodil a new coat of paint, and they wanted to finish in time for John's homecoming on the following day. But politeness demanded it and so they had scraped as much paint off themselves as they could in a short time, and now sat listening while Mrs. Jinks recounted her difficulties with her houseboat Jessica.

It appeared that every summer Jessica was let out to visitors, but that she had been moored too close to the town quay, and last summer the wash of passing steamers had flooded the kitchen and put out the stove every time the visitors had tried to cook a meal. And so Mrs. Jinks had decided to have Jessica moved immediately to a quiet berth up the river.

Now Thomas, the owner of the only tug in the harbor, wanted five pounds to move her. That was exorbitant, Mrs. Jinks considered, so it was a problem—

"We'll do it for two pounds when John comes home tomorrow—or rather, for nothing," said Peter, catching his mother's eye. "It's only a matter of using the tide," he added with an air of profound wisdom.

"O, will you?" said Mrs. Jinks, quite taken aback, "thank you so much."

When John arrived next day he was not at all pleased about it.

"I'd sooner navigate a battleship than a hulk like that with no end to it," he grumbled at Peter. "You have said we'll do it, so it's got to be done, but how? Do you propose to punt it with the flagpole or row it with the dessert spoons, or put the bedsteads on the top deck and sail it with the sheets"

"Oh, it will be quite easy," said Peter airily. "My idea is to put Mary on Jessica with Daffodil's small anchor and a warp, so as to have control of the thing if it gets out of hand, and then drift up the harbor on the tide, steering it by towing it the way we want with the dinghy. I've seen men do it with timber rafts on the Thames."

John stared across the harbor for some time, lost in thought. Then a gleam came into his eye. "All right, Peter," he said, "you're the captain of Jessica today; come on."

They found the houseboat floating innocently against the bank above the town. It had a balcony all round it on the lower deck; geraniums in pots hung along the sides and a flagstaff rose a little crookedly from the end.

Mary and Binks Board Jessica

John noticed that it looked a little lower in the water in front than behind, but said nothing. Under Peter's directions they put Mary and Binks on board with the anchor and took a line from the stern of the dinghy to the wooden railing at one end. Then Peter went ashore and, gingerly casting off the moorings, rushed back on board before the flood tide should sweep her away. He need not have worried. Jessica continued to stand where she had stood for the last 10 years. Peter clambered into the dinghy.

"We must give her a start," he said to John, "the tide is keeping her against the bank."

They rowed out into the stream until the line tightened and continued to pull, but nothing happened.

"Now then, John," said Peter, "ten strong strokes all together will move anything."

It did move something. It moved the veranda rail, to which the rope was fast, right off Jessica with a crash of rotten wood. Five geranium pots fell into the sea, Peter fell backward off his seat, Mary and Binks were much amused, but Jessica stayed exactly where she was!

It was then that John showed his tact.

"Do you know," he said politely to Peter, "I believe she's aground. We shall have to take something out of her."

They tried first with Mary in the dinghy, but had to resort to sterner measures. Next they took the kitchen stove and the bedsteads and put them on the bank in a field. Jessica rose an inch. The geraniums, the chairs, and the pictures, produced another inch.

There remained the piano. It was a small piano, but the problem of getting it the few yards to shore defeated them, until Mary absent-mindedly tried to play "Rocked in the cradle of the deep." No sound came forth and investigation showed that its interior works had gone. After that such a hollow mockery was easily floated to the shore. But still their utmost efforts only rocked Jessica.

"I know," said Peter, and running onto the upper deck he unshipped the flagstaff from its socket and pushed it toward the shore. Then he and Mary and John went ashore in the dinghy, and placing the end of the flagpole against Jessica's side, pushed with a will.

At the first attempt Jessica rocked, the pole slipped and went through a window, and Peter collapsed into the water. But at the second there was a slow, squelching sound as the mud released its grip and the houseboat floated slowly off up the harbor.

Toward France

The amateur removers cheered loudly; Binks, on the top deck, barked joyfully, and after a short interval for mutual congratulation, they set off in pursuit, put Mary aboard once more, and prepared to steer the cumbersome Jessica by means of the dinghy. It was only then that they perceived that the tide was just turning, and so far from carrying Jessica nobly up the harbor, was carrying her out to sea! They rowed with all their might against the tide but in vain. Jessica carried them slowly but firmly out toward France.

When they were level with the head of the jetty Peter stopped rowing and called out to Mary to drop anchor. Mary threw the anchor overboard with a splash, and looked wildly round for something to make fast the warp to. She knew too well to trust to the balcony again and tried to decide between the front door handle and the kitchen chimney. Then she had an idea, and running with the rope in her hand through the front door and out at the back, she sat down on the veranda with her feet braced against the railings and prepared for the worst. John dashed on board, shut the front door on the rope, and the situation was saved. Jessica for the first time in her life rode an anchor on the rolling main.

The crew looked at each other and burst into helpless laughter. When they had recovered they fetched a riding light from Daffodil (for it was growing dusk), left it alight on the top deck railings and went ashore for some dinner.

"Away up channel tomorrow, I suppose?" said a fisherman on the quay.

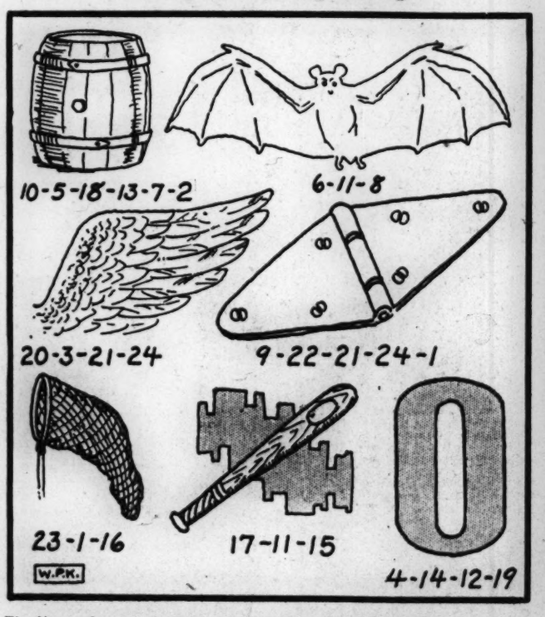
"Shut up, Tom," replied Peter, who had many times been out fishing with him. "Give us a hail if she drifts, will you?"

They met Mrs. Jinks on the way up the hill. "What have you brought her here for?" she inquired anxiously, "I wanted her up the harbor."

"Oh, just working the tides," replied Peter grimly. "The cruise will continue at midnight."

(To Be Continued)

A Bit of Figuring



The Name of a Famous Authoress Is Hidden Here. Under Each Object You Will Find as Many Numbers as There Are Letters in the Name of That Object, and the Number That Stands for Each Letter Also Tells You Where That Letter Stands in the Name of the Authoress Hidden Here. Thus No. 1 Means That the Letter Which That Number Stands for Is the First Letter in the Name, No. 2 Is the Second, and So on.

Current Events

War on the Tariff Bill

THE special session of Congress is still considering the tariff bill. This bill, having passed the House and been revised by the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, is now "under fire" in the Senate. The "barrage" is so heavy and persistent that it seems doubtful whether the bill will survive, and it is possible that after all no new tariff law will be passed this session.

Senator Simmons (D.) of North Carolina led the attack on the bill in a speech which in a general way summed up the objections of all who are opposed to it. These objections are:

1. It contains many rates and increases on agricultural products that are useless. They will not help the farmer.
2. It is full of high rates on articles which farmers buy.
3. It contains many more increases on articles used by the mass of people than on articles used by people of wealth.
4. It does not follow President Hoover's request that rates should be increased only on products where lower priced imported goods have caused unemployment, for in many cases industries that have prospered under the present tariff act have been given increased protection.
5. It is full of inconsistencies and unfair discriminations.
6. It increases the rates on articles that are imported only in small amounts.
7. Many of its increases encourage inefficiency.
8. Its large increases on many articles are a danger to our trade with Europe.
9. It gives the President too much power to impose or decrease duties through its "flexible provisions."

Voting for a National Flower

The American Nature Association is taking a nation-wide poll with the object of choosing a national flower for the United States. Nov. 30 is the last day for sending in a vote, so if you have not already done so you will have time to make your choice and cast your vote.

Up to the present the wild rose is the most popular, with about 339,965 votes. Other favorites are the columbine, 143,325; violet, 78,309, and goldenrod, 63,701.

Colonel Lindbergh in the Caribbean

You probably already know that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has taught his wife to fly and that she is now a licensed pilot. The Colonel and his wife have lately taken part in an interesting venture—the establishing of a new air mail line which will bring the United States and the northeastern coast of South America 14 days closer. This new line is from San Juan, P. R., to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, a distance of 1920 miles. The Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are planning to return to Miami, Fla. (from which they set out on Sept. 20) by way of the western Caribbean countries—northern South America, Panama, Central America and Havana, Cuba.

Aerial Police Force in France

Flying for pleasure is becoming so popular in France that an aerial police force has been established. This force uses a smoke signal to warn an airplane that it is infringing the law and must alight.

An amusing incident occurred not long ago showing the need of adopting new regulations to cover aviation. A pilot landed on a field near Brest and disappeared for two days. The authorities, not finding any trace of the pilot, turned the airplane over to the "lost and found" department of the police. Eventually the pilot turned up and claimed his machine, saying he had just left it there while he went to see his mother.

Bud Towser and His Job

ELEVEN years ago Bud, a collie pup, was in need of a home, and applied at the Joliet Post Office, Illinois. Among those who received him kindly was A. L. Ricketson, a mailman, and from that day to this Bud has continued to show his appreciation to Mr. Ricketson by sharing his mail route with him.

"Rain or snow, blow or shine," says Bud's master, "he's always on the job."

Bud goes about his duties as regularly as any paid employee of the United States Government. He arrives on the job at just about the time the mail is distributed and is ready for work when Mr. Ricketson's big pouch is filled.

When the morning job is over Bud goes to luncheon at a cafeteria near the post office, where some friends manage to save him a bone or two. Afternoon finds him back ready for work and off he goes again to help deliver the mail. Sometimes he is offered a bite to eat at different places along the route, for he has many friends.

His behavior during working hours is above reproach. His master is proud of the dignity Bud maintains when he meets cats and chickens. He seems to realize that a dog who has a mail route to follow must tend to business.

Bud is a well-known character in his city but most people know him as Towser. "That's his public name," says Mr. Ricketson.

Indeed, so distinguished a personage is the post office dog that when the time comes to buy a license the police just smile and tell Mr. Ricketson to forget about it. Tax Bud Towser for living in the city? Not so long as he donates his full-time services to the post office!

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And last—fine chambray in delightful shades, adorably smocked in fanciful contrasts . . . bloomers to match . . . with or without belt . . . sizes 6 to 10 years . . . $13.75

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COLLEGIANS SHOW PROMISE

Although Taken Out Finally, Nekola and Dobens Display Ability

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	100	45	.690
New York	86	62	.581
Cleveland	78	68	.533
St. Louis	76	70	.521
Washington	69	77	.473
Detroit	67	81	.453
Chicago	56	90	.384
Boston	55	94	.369

RESULTS SEPT. 25

New York 11, Boston 10 (19 innings).
Cleveland 9, Chicago 7.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 2.

The game between the New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox which started as a contest between two former Holy Cross pitchers just out of college, developed into a great hitting game in which both clubs rushed pitchers to the relief on several occasions. Nekola was steadier than his rival, Dobens, who, on the college diamond was a team mate, but the Yankee recruit fell before a barrage of hits in the seventh inning in which the Red Sox scored seven runs.

Both Nekola and Dobens displayed some ability but both lacked the finish of minor league trained men. Dobens has somewhat of a reputation as a hitter also and fulfilled expectations at bat with two singles in his only turns. Nekola also got credit for a double and single in three times up.

Lazzeri Keeps Up Hitting

The hitting of Lazzeri had much to do with the downfall of Dobens. The star Yankee second baseman, who has had a particularly fine season, rapped out two triples, a double and a single, while his team mate, Gehrig, hit three singles. It looked as though Nekola was going to go through the full game without relief, but it was not so, for Boston found him in the seventh, and he was taken out after passing two men. From then on it took four pitchers to stop Boston. Pipgras finally doing that duty in fine fashion. Lazzeri's triple was the scoring factor which resulted in the winning run in the eleventh.

Ruth made one heroic effort to hit a home run. Coming to bat immediately after the announcement of the passing of Miller J. Huggins, the great manager of the Yankees, he evidently desired to make a momentus hit and the ball caromed off the right-field fence, just below the line it needed to scale to bring him his forty-seventh home run.

Walsh tried his hand at pitching for the Chicago White Sox again, but after giving seven bases on balls he was retired from the game in the seventh inning. Cleveland won the game, 9 to 7, rallying in the ninth inning to score three runs. Myatt's home run with two on settled the issue.

Third Place Race Continues

With both Cleveland and St. Louis winning, the latter defeating Detroit, 3 to 2 on the fine pitching of Blaeholder, the race for third place continues close and interesting. Washington has evidently established itself as the winner of fifth place, so the only real contest left is for third position. With the Browns holding the edge in the series between the two with nine victories to Cleveland's seven, the two will have a chance to settle the issue between them in the last week of the season. Wednesday's scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	3—	9	10	3
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—	7	14	4

Batteries—Holloway, Brown, Miljus, Harder and Myatt, L. Sewell; Walsh, McKain and Berg. Winning pitcher—Harder. Losing pitcher—McKain. Time—2h. 9m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	x—	4	12	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—Grabowski and Wilson; Kolp, Rixey and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Time—1h. 18m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
New York	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1—	11	17	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0—	10	13	0

Batteries—Nekola, Sherid, Heimach, Moore, Pipgras and Bengough, Dickey; Dobens, Durnam, Carroll, Milton Gaston and Heving, A. Gaston. Winning pitcher—Pipgras. Losing pitcher—M. Gaston. Time—3h.

'Insignia Awarded for Spring Sports

The Harvard University baseball "H," the varsity crew "H," varsity track "H," the crew "H 2d" and a varsity polo insignia were awarded at a recent meeting of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports. Class numerals and freshman polo numerals were also awarded. The varsity "H," second crew "H" and varsity polo insignia awards follow:

Varsity Baseball "H"

B. H. Bassett '31, S. L. Batchelder '31, E. A. Colpak '29, Capt. G. E. Donaghy '29, J. D. Dudley '31, H. E. Durkee Jr. '29, T. W. Gilligan '31, R. R. Ketchum '30, E. H. McGrath '31, W. H. MacHale '31, E. L. Molloy '29, F. E. Nugent '30, J. A. Prior '29, B. H. Ticknor 2d '31, E. R. Todd '29, Howard Whitmore '29, A. G. Whitney '29, S. G. Hardy '29, manager.

Varsity Crew "H"

E. L. Bellsle '31, Capt. F. A. Clark '29, Allerton Cushman 2d '29, L. W. Dickey '30, W. T. Emmet '29, B. J. Harrison Jr. '29, M. M. Johnson Jr. '31, James Lawrence Jr. '29, Charles McK. Norton '29, Hulburd Johnston '29, manager, and also to M. R. Brownell Jr. '30, who rowed two years on the junior university crew.

Varsity Track "H"

J. W. Fobes '32, N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32, G. W. Kuehn '32, E. E. Record '32, who competed in the international meet with Oxford and Cambridge.

Crew "H 2d"

J. W. Hallowell '31, F. S. Holmes '31, R. L. McKesson '31, C. F. Mason Jr. '30, H. W. Sturges '30, S. W. Swaim '31, P. H. Watts '31, A. N. Webster '31 of the junior university crew.

Varsity Polo Insignia

J. P. Mandell '29.

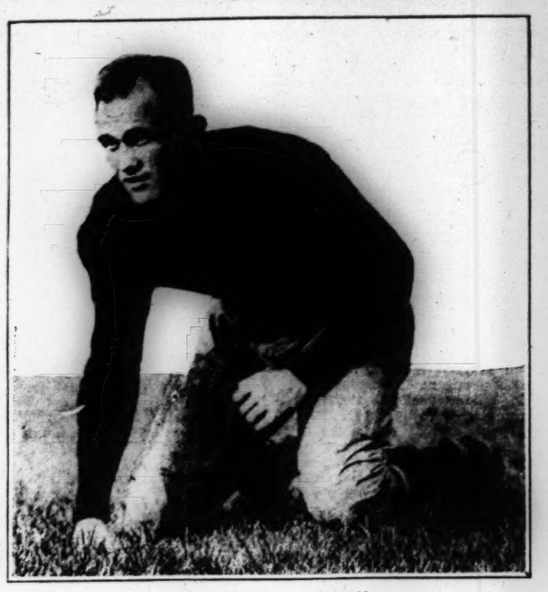
IOWA WILL PETITION 'BIG TEN' IN DECEMBER

IOWA CITY, Ia. (AP)—The University of Iowa will again knock at the doors of the Western Conference at the winter meeting of the "Big Ten" faculty committee in Chicago early in December, the Athletic Board of Control announced Wednesday.

Iowa's petition for reinstatement will be presented by Dean C. C. Williams, new chairman of the board, who has been named by President Walter A. Jessup to succeed Professor Louis Pelzer as Iowa's representative on the Big Ten faculty committee.

Together with the petition, Iowa will present evidence to show that it has met Conference charges on the issues of faculty control of athletics and eligibility of Athletes. A committee was named to supervise the eligibility of Iowa performers.

To Lead Badgers on the Gridiron



CAPT. JOHN L. PARKS '30
University of Wisconsin Varsity Football Team

NOW ONLY THREE CANADIANS LEFT

Five U. S. Women Win Ladies' Open Golf Play for Dominion Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Two former winners of the Canadian ladies' open golf championship and the Duchess of Connaught gold cup were eliminated in the second round of match play, Miss Virginia Wilson of Chicago, the defending champion, losing to Miss Helen L. Hicks, 1 up, and Miss Helen T. Payson of Portland, Me., being defeated by Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of Toronto, 5 and 4. The latter was one of the three successful Canadians who emerged from the second round, Mrs. E. W. Whittington of Toronto and Mrs. P. B. Pellenz of Winnipeg being the others, and they are the last of 16 Canadians who qualified.

Wednesday's play brought the field down to eight players including Miss Glenna Collett of Pebble Beach, Calif., who defeated Miss Dora Virtue, 6 and 4. She took the lead at the first hole and steadily increased it. Twice Miss Virtue brought the deficit down from four to three, but starting at the twelfth Miss Collett won three and halved one hole to end the match. Miss Marjorie Kirkham of Montreal, who was runner-up to Miss Collett in the qualifying round, required three putts on each of six of the first seven holes and at the turn she was 7 down. She won the tenth, but lost the next two to Miss Edith A. Quier of Reading, Pa.

Two Detroiters Advance

Two Detroit players advanced, Mrs. Stewart Hanley and Mrs. H. C. Higbie. The former started a rally at the ninth tee, where she was 2 down to Miss Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, and in four holes she was two up. Miss Wattles cut into the lead twice, but failed to eliminate it and when she missed a putt for a birdie on the eighteenth, she lost the match. Mrs. Higbie was always in front against Mrs. F. W. White, Hartford, Conn., but it was a winning streak of three out of four holes on the second nine that gave her a 5-and-4 victory.

One of the feature matches of the day was that in which Miss Hicks defeated Miss Wilson. There never was more than a one-hole difference between the pair, with the lead alternating. Miss Hicks won the fifteenth and then held Miss Wilson to halves on the next three holes. It was a thrilling, closely-fought match all the way.

Two of the Canadian victories were by 2-up margins, Mrs. E. W. Whittington defeating Mrs. J. T. Mayo and Mrs. Pellenz winning from Miss Virginia Holzderber of Baltimore. Both were close all the way; Mrs. Whittington sharing the lead with her opponent at times while Mrs. Pellenz won the first two holes and was never headed. Mrs. Whittington was dormie 2, lost the seventeenth, but made her advance certain by winning the home hole.

Mrs. Mulqueen Wins

Mrs. Mulqueen who reached the semifinal six years ago, lost the first hole against Miss Payson, but squared the match at the third and took the lead by winning the fifth, sixth and seventh, increasing it at the ninth. She lost the tenth but had the match well in hand, finally winning 5 and 4. She had greater length off the tee and after the second hole she was much more accurate with her approaches and putts than the 1927 champion. The summary:

CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Miss Glenna Collett, Pebble Beach, Calif., defeated Miss Dora Virtue, Whitlock, Montreal, 6 and 4.

Mrs. H. C. Higbie, Detroit, defeated Mrs. F. W. White, Hartford, Conn., 5 and 4.

Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf, defeated Mrs. J. T. Mayo, Delmonte, Calif., 2 up.

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsia, Chicago, 1 up.

Mrs. P. B. Pellenz, Elmhurst, Winnipeg, defeated Miss Virginia Holzderber, Baltimore, 2 up.

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Lochmoor, Detroit, defeated Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo C. C., 1 up.

Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf, defeated Miss Helen T. Payson, Portland, Me., 5 and 4.

Miss Edith A. Quier, Reading, Pa., defeated Miss Marjorie Kirkham, Marlborough, Montreal, 8 and 6.

TORONTO SWIMMERS IN WATER POLO LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The University of Toronto Swimming Club has announced that a team had been entered in the International Waterpolo League, the other entrants being Montreal A. A. A. New York A. C. and Penn A. C. The schedule opens on Nov. 29 and the games, which will be played under international rules, will be:

Nov. 29—Penn. A. A. C. at Montreal A. A. A.; 30—Penn. A. C. at University of Toronto.

Dec. 6—Montreal A. A. A. at New York A. C.; 7—Montreal A. A. A. at Penn. A. C.; 21—University of Toronto at Montreal A. A. A.; 21—New York A. C. at Penn. A. C.

Jan. 17—New York A. C. at University of Toronto; 18—New York A. C. at Montreal A. A. A.; 31—University of Toronto at New York A. C.

Feb. 1—University of Toronto at Penn. A. C.; 15—Montreal A. A. A. at University of Toronto; 15—Penn. A. C. at New York A. C.

PHILLIES HAVE A NEW HITTER

Sigman Shows He Can Hit Home Runs in the Majors as He Did in Minors

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	94	56	.627
Pittsburgh	84	61	.579
New York	81	64	.559
St. Louis	73	71	.507
Brooklyn	67	80	.456
Philadelphia	66	80	.452
Cincinnati	63	83	.432
Boston	54	93	.367

RESULTS SEPT. 25

New York 8, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 9.
Philadelphia 8, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 0.

After a silence of several days, the bats of the Phillies woke up, Wednesday, with an outburst of hitting such as is characteristic of the team piloted by Burton E. Shotten to win two games against Brooklyn, 10 to 9 and 8 to 5. Brooklyn, however, was not at all backward about hitting either, and the result was a total of 62 hits for the day.

Figuring in the hitting at Philadelphia were the two home runs made by Klein to total 41 for the season, one under the total of Melvin T. Ott of the Giants, who, on Tuesday, equaled Hornsby's National League record of 42. Another home run by O'Doul brought that player's total for the season up to 31 and Hurst made his thirtieth.

With these three home-run hitters, Klein, O'Doul and Hurst, it would seem that the Phillies should be satisfied, but it is clearly evident that they have another in the person of Tripp Sigman, centerfielder, recently obtained from Canton, O., who celebrated his entrance into the Phillies' lineup, Wednesday, with a home run and a single in the first game and a single and double in the final. Sigman made 38 home runs in the Central League this season and his addition to the Phillies gives Manager Shotten such added power on the offense that his lineup now looks like the strongest aggregation of hitters in the circuit. Herman was the other home-run hitter in the Philadelphia games. Although the chief emphasis was placed on the home-run hitters, Gilbert of the Robins, with two doubles and two singles in the first game and a double and two singles in the final, was the most consistent hitter. The unusual part of it was that Gilbert's great hitting accounted for only one run.

Although Boston outhit New York, 15 hits to 12 hits, the Giants, with their great "discovery" Walker, in the box, again defeated the Braves, 8 to 4. Walker has won his last eight games and is bearing out Manager John J. McGraw's absolute confidence in him, which he expressed last year when he obtained him from Denver. The Giants have now won five straight games and lost only three of their last 14. They may or may not make second place but their customary last-stretch spurt is there and the Pirates cannot afford to falter. Only three games separate the two clubs.

The Cardinals won their third straight game and their fifth in their last seven games when they defeated Cincinnati, 8 to 0, with Albert Grabowski, recruit pitcher, figuring in his second straight shutout. For a recruit to win his first major-league game as Grabowski did on Sept. 11 against Boston, 11 to 4, is a special honor but for a pitcher to win his first three major-league contests, with two shutouts to his credit—that is a feat indeed. Grabowski was a total puzzle to the Cincinnati batters, allowing only six hits and figuring in his own club's hitting with a double and a single. A week ago he held Brooklyn scoreless with the same number of hits. Wednesday's scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2—	10	15	1
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	1—	9	21	1

Batteries — Milligan, Collins and Lerian, Davis; Moss, Morrison and DeBerry, Picinich. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Morrison. Time—2h. 16m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	x—	8	14	0
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0—	5	12	0

Batteries—Willoughby, Smythe and Davis; McWeeny, Newsome, Blethen, Dudley and Henline. Winning pitcher—Willoughby. Losing pitcher—Newsome. Time—2h. 5m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	x—	8	12	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—Grabowski and Wilson; Kolp, Rixey and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Time—1h. 18m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	x—	8	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0—	4	15	4

Batteries—Walker and Hogan; Smith, Delaney and Cronin. Losing pitcher—Smith. Time—1h. 42m.

CAPABLANCA BEATS COLLE

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—In the first round of the International Chessmasters Tournament Wednesday, J. R. Capablanca of Cuba defeated Colle of Belgium; Aguilera of Spain defeated Font of Spain; Torres of Spain defeated Monchik of Russia; Vilardebo of Spain defeated Marin of Spain and Yates of England defeated Golmayo of Spain. Tartakower of France and Monticelli of Italy drew their game, and Ribera of Barcelona had a bye. Soler of Spain and Rey of Spain adjourned their match.

TALENT NEEDED FOR BACKFIELD

Wisconsin Football Coach Must Fill Holes Caused by Graduations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—"If we can bridge some of the holes left by graduation and find a way of fortifying some apparent weaknesses in the backfield, our team should measure up fairly well this year." Always conservative, Coach Glenn F. Thistlethwaite commits himself no farther than that in speaking of this season's football prospects at the University of Wisconsin.

In spite of a seeming plethora of material, including letter winners from the team that finished second in the "Big Ten" campaign last year and several promising candidates from the class of 1932, Coach Thistlethwaite declared his chief cause of concern is the shortage of backfield talent. Ineligibilities are held partly responsible for the condition.

Analysis of the situation, in a way, tends to bear out his contention. The Thistlethwaite style of attack employs one running or "tail" back and a blocking back and a great majority of the veterans returning come within the first of these two classifications. Several promising recruits are counted upon to develop as blockers, but their mettle is still to be tested.

Quarterback Is Needed

The greatest problem is to find a quarterback capable of taking the place left vacant by graduation of the brilliant F. X. Cuisinier who was the driving mechanism of the 1928 machine. The coaches also must develop a plunging fullback to replace H. C. Smith '31, who is ineligible, and a center in place of C. E. Conry '30, who likewise has been disqualified.

It is possible that W. E. Lusby '31, speedy running halfback on last year's team, will draw the quarterback assignment; but he will find competition in Samuel Behr '31, also a one-year veteran, W. C. Sheehan '31, W. B. Graebner '32 and P. W. Nelson '32. Whether Lusby or Behr is chosen for the position, however, it is certain that both will see service in the backfield.

Thistlethwaite will have a corps of good punters and forward passers among his backfield men and Lusby, who handled the bulk of these duties last year, will encounter keen competition. R. A. Rebholz '32, is the most likely of the new men and is regarded not only as the best kicker on the squad, but as the fastest and most elusive runner Wisconsin has had in several years. The Badgers have several steady veterans returning to bolster the backfield, including H. E. Rebholz '30, who is a strong defensive fullback and a good kicker, in addition to T. H. Oman '31, another good passer and kicker, K. B. Bartholomew '31, H. P. Davidson '31, D. C. Dunaway '31, and A. B. Price '31.

The likeliest prospect for the fullback position so far is W. A. Gnabah '32, a giant plunger who approaches the 200-pound mark, though he may be forced to yield to another sophomore, R. S. Halperin '32, if the latter clears up a doubtful eligibility status. Halperin can pass and kick and is a strong defensive player. Among the new backfield men also are N. A. Pacetti '32, a sturdy player who may develop into the best blocking halfback on the team, and William Exum '32, a fleet and powerful player. J. M. Linden '30, a guard on the 1928 team, also has been shifted to the backfield temporarily in the search for blockers of the desired poundage.

Weight for the Line

There will be no lack of weight in the line. The two regular ends of last year's team, M. E. Gantenbein '31 and L. F. Smith '30, are both big fellows in the 190-pound class, and there are several men among the line candidates who exceed the 200-pound mark. Among these are M. M. Lubratovitch '31 and W. L. Shomaker '30, giant tackle and guard, respectively, who both weigh in excess of 230, and they are closely pressed by K. W. Kruger '32, a 210-pound center, who is looked upon as a coming star, and David E. Tobias '32, a 220-pound guard.

Capt. J. L. Parks '30, though a dependable guard, is one of the lightest of a big squad of linemen at less than 180 pounds, and Coach Thistlethwaite will have several men of 190 to 200 pounds for his center, guard and tackle positions. Two of the likeliest guards in addition to Parks, Shomaker and Tobias are A. C. Baer '32 and Aaron Franklin '32 of last year's freshman team.

H. F. Smith '32, weighing in the neighborhood of 195 pounds, is regarded as a probable choice with Lubratovitch for one of the tackle positions, though he will have a rival in W. B. Ketelaar '30, a veteran of two seasons, who weighs in at nearly 200. Kruger also will have determined competition for the center from H. D. Simmons '32 and A. J. Leithan '32, both clever and husky men who alternated at the position on the 1928 freshman squad, not to mention C. O. Miller '31, and P. L. Ahlberg '31 two determined veterans.

Competition against Cantenbein and Smith for the end positions also will be keen, H. C. Jensen '32, coming up for his first year of competition with a brilliant future predicted for him, while G. R. Casey '31 and E. O. Warren '30, are both letter winners from last year's flank squad. And there are still more end possibilities in L. G. Shorthouse Jr. '32, F. C. Fliege '32, M. L. Catlin Jr. '32 and M. J. Schmitz '32.

A squad of 55 answered the first call issued by the coach, and several additional likely candidates were expected as the training season got under way.

Must Develop Guards

At tackle Lubratovich, Smith and Ketelaar appear to have first call, with capable understudies in L. W. Forster '31, F. A. Lutz '31, G. J. Rottman '31, and possibly Tobias if a pair of satisfactory guards can be selected without him from the squad consisting of Parks, Shomaker, Baer, Franklin, A. C. Backus '30 and A. W. Frisch '31, two veterans of last year's squad, in addition to H. J. Hardt '32, R. L. Klessling 32', S. G. Swenson '31 and Edward Swiderski '32.

The men who fail to land places on the first squad will have opportunity again this fall to compete as members of a "B" team, which will play a full schedule of games, mostly on foreign fields. The schedule of the Wisconsin varsity follows:

Sept. 28—South Dakota State and Ripon College.

Oct. 5—Colgate University; 12—Northwestern University; 19—Notre Dame University at Chicago; 26—University of Iowa.

Nov. 2—Purdue University; 9—University of Chicago at Chicago; 23—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

CRUICKSHANK WINS TITLE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Robert A. Cruickshank, who hails from the Progress Country Club, Purchase, N. Y., won the Westchester open golf championship Wednesday with a total of 290 strokes for the 72 holes. One stroke behind came John J. Farrell of Quaker Ridge, former United States open champion, and Michael Turnesa of Elmsford. William Macfarlane of Tuckahoe took fourth place with 292.

All Coast Conference Teams Will Be Seen in Competition

Southern California and California at Los Angeles Will Be Only Ones Playing in Football Championship Game This Week-End

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—All 19 elevens of the Pacific Coast Conference go into action this week-end. One of the nine games on the coast football calendar counts toward the championship, the first time a game of this caliber has occurred before the first week in October. Several Conference teams, however, are matched against such formidable rivals that coaches have an unusually fine opportunity to study early-season strength.

Topping the coast schedule is the match between Southern California, 1928 champion, and University of California at Los Angeles. The Trojans, their prospects the finest in years, are expected to win handily. In this contest Coach H. H. Jones will watch his quarterback candidates for players who can carry the ball with the effectiveness of D. E. Williams '29, last year's star. Topping the schedule in interest will be the Stanford-Olympic Club game at Palo Alto, the California-Santa Clara game at Berkeley, and the Idaho-Montana State game at Moscow.

May Be Some Surprises

Washington State ushers in its 1929 season at home, entertaining College of Idaho, one of the strongest contenders for the championship of the Pacific Northwest Conference. University of Oregon again opens its season against Pacific University, the game to be at Eugene. Montana meets Mount St. Charles, a strong Notre Dame coached team.

At least four Conference teams should not be oversurprised if they draw the small end of the score this week-end. Stanford and California are clashing with two of the strongest non-Conference teams in the West. Idaho and Montana also meet opponents that may deprive the Conference of early-season victories. Stanford's rival, Olympic Club, bringing together football stars of many conferences, all finished players, has been strengthened by Mayes W. McLean, the driving Indian fullback from University of Iowa.

Last year Olympic defeated Stanford 12 to 6 in the Cardinals' second game. While Olympic now is stronger, Stanford also proved greater power in its first game, last week-end, against West Coast Army, which fell 45 to 0. Of the four teams whose chances this week-end are least secure only Stanford and Montana played games last Saturday. Montana defeated the football team of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, 18 to 2. The Grizzlies showed encouraging strength, both offensively and defensively.

Stanford Shows Strength

Stanford's tactics in the Army game indicated several changes from last year. The Cardinals have discarded a lot of the deception that featured the "B" formation offense, which Coach Warner introduced last season. Coach Warner has plenty of driving backs as well as alert runners and against the Army, Philip J. Moffatt '32, halfback, dodged 39 yards through the opposition to a touchdown in the third quarter.

Oregon State paralleled Stanford's achievement in opening the season impressively. The Orangemen downed Willamette University 37 to 6. Oregon State was held 7 to 6 during the first half. In the second half, however, Willamette fell back before an Aggie attack which indicated an eleven with possibilities of becoming as strong as the 1928 team which upset Eastern football circles by defeating New York University.

Of importance in the Northern sector of the Conference is the match between the University of Idaho and Montana State College at Moscow, Ida., starting under a new coach, is somewhat a mystery team while Montana State, conqueror of the Vandals last year, is known to possess considerable strength. Last week Montana State showed strong offensive power in a 26-to-0 victory over the Butte Independent eleven, a professional club. Coach Leo B. Calland, new mentor at Idaho, will be watching for star ball carriers.

Santa Clara, California's first 1929 opponent, starts out this season under a new coach, Maurice E. Smith, a mentor who received his training under K. K. Rockne. As football coach at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Coach Smith did much to elevate that College's team to a high post in the Northwest. California is conceded a better chance to triumph over Santa Clara than is Stanford in its game with the strong Olympic Club aggregation.

Not one of the 10 coaches has issued anything like a "bear" story. All of them say their prospects are good, some being more enthusiastic than others. When there is such widespread optimism among the coaches it presages a lively campaign.

BASEBALL PAYS HUGGINS TRIBUTE

Yankees' Leader Lost to Game He Served Admirably

For one brief moment at Fenway Park, Boston, Wednesday afternoon, in the midst of the game between the Boston Red Sox and New York Yankees, the fans and players paused to pay silent tribute to the passing of one of baseball's greatest leaders—Miller J. Huggins, pilot of the team which won its third straight American League championship last year.

Under the management of Huggins, the Yankees maintained a place in the American League unsurpassed by any other club. Last year Huggins tied the record of Connie Mack by winning his sixth pennant and it was only this year that Manager Mack of the Athletics went ahead by one title. New York, under Huggins, is the only club to win three straight pennants twice. There is no question but that the Yankees found the ideal manager for their club when they seeured Huggins. He was just the type to handle such stars as Ruth and get the maximum ability out of them. None of the managers of the Yankees, previous to Huggins, was able to do much with the club.

Manager Huggins started his baseball career with the Shamrocks in his home town of Cincinnati, O., in the spring of 1900 he joined the Mansfield, O., team of the Central League, where he remained until joining the St. Paul club in 1901. Huggins still holds the world's record as a second baseman with St. Paul. Probably very few know that Huggins was a great player, which he proved by accepting 19 chances in one game.

In 1904 Huggins entered the major leagues with Cincinnati. He stayed with the Reds until 1910, when the St. Louis Cardinals got him. From 1913 to 1917 he managed the Cardinals, when he was released to manage the Yankees. Only once in his 12 years as pilot of the great Yankee organization has the club finished out of the first division. Six times he won pennants and twice finished in second place, counting the present season.

In 1927 the Yankees were led to the greatest number of victories ever attained by any club in an American League season—110. Twice they went through World Series' competition, in 1927 and 1928, without defeat, a performance never registered by another club in any league. While these records and many others recorded by the Yankees were a direct result of the great ability of such individual stars as Ruth and Gehrig, one of the men behind the deals which brought the players to New York, and the man of the hour who had the qualifications to handle a team of such brilliant stars successfully, was Miller J. Huggins.

WEIL BUYS REDS' STOCK

CINCINNATI (AP) — Sidney Weil, wealthy Cincinnati business man, has announced that he had obtained enough shares in the Cincinnati Baseball Club to assure his control. Within a few days he will become a director, and it is assumed will be elected to the presidency. Weil said he believed the Reds would be a paying venture; but said his first thought would be to build up a winning team as rapidly as possible. A week ago Weil owned 43 shares of the club stock. Now he possesses 3200 of the 6000 shares.

BIRMINGHAM WINS OPENER

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A double steal, perfectly timed, in the seventh inning, gave Birmingham a 1-to-0 victory over Dallas in the opening game of the Dixie series here. The Birmingham score was made in the seventh after Clabaugh, outfielder, was given a base on balls by Connally, raced to second on Smith's single and went to third on a forced out.

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CHAMPION WINS IN TWO MATCHES

United States Army Golf Reaches Semifinal Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — United States Army golfers who advanced to the semifinals in the Army championship tournament in progress at the Army, Navy and Marine Country Club here were Maj. E. L. Nalden, Washington District, paired against Maj. O. N. Bradley, Fourth Corps Area, in the upper bracket, and Maj. O. H. Saunders, Second Corps Area, who will meet Lieut. E. A. Baldwin, Second Corps Area, the present champion, in the lower half.

First round play of the tournament was featured by one major upset when Maj. E. S. Hughes, Washington District, defeated Maj. S. E. Wolfe, Third Corps Area, 4 to 2. He shot a 75, equalling the record of the course previously held by Major Nalden.

Lieutenant Baldwin, the defending champion, and Major Bradley, were pressed to win, the former being pushed for the full 18 holes by Col. A. G. Fisher of the Washington and the latter scoring by a single stroke over Maj. D. D. Duncanson of the Sixth Corps Area. The summary:

UNITED STATES ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Maj. E. L. Nalden, Washington District, defeated Maj. F. A. Mountford, Third Corps Area, 7 and 6.

Capt. J. L. Dikes, Eighth Corp Area, defeated Maj. R. S. Barr, Fifth Corps Area, 3 and 2.

Capt. William Bowman, Second Corps Area, defeated Capt. J. I. Menzie, Seventh Corps Area, 3 and 2.

Maj. O. N. Bradley, Fourth Corps Area, defeated Maj. D. D. Duncanson, Sixth Corps Area, 1 up.

Maj. S. E. Wolfe, Third Corps Area, defeated Maj. E. S. Hughes, Washington District, 4 and 2.

Maj. O. H. Saunders, Second Corps Area, defeated Maj. B. B. Wesson, First Corps Area, 1 up.

Lieut. C. A. Crowley, First Corps Area, defeated Lieut. D. F. Stace, Fifth Corps Area, 5 and 4.

Lieut. E. A. Baldwin, Second Corps Area, defeated Col. A. J. Fisher, Washington District, 1 up.

Second Round

Maj. E. L. Naiden, Washington District, defeated Capt. J. L. Dikes, Eighth Corps Area, 3 and 2.

Maj. O. N. Bradley, Fourth Corps Area, defeated Capt. William Bowman, Second Corps Area, 4 and 2.

Maj. O. H. Saunders, Second Corps Area, defeated Maj. S. E. Wolfe, Third Corps Area, 2 and 1.

Capt. E. A. Baldwin, Second Corps Area, defeated C. A. Crowley, First Corps Area, 2 up.

GETS BLANKET A. A. U. SANCTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Association of the A. A. U. has granted the Fairmont Hotel Swimming Club a blanket sanction for 1929 and 1930, to cover their weekly "Sports Night" at the Terrace Plunge. This is said to be the first time in the history of aquatics on the Pacific coast that an organization has been given a blanket sanction by the A. A. U. to cover athletic events over so long a period of time. The Fairmont Hotel plans to hold weekly aquatic swimming meets and championships, featuring swimming stars from various sections of the country. Henry Ingwersen, swimming commissioner of the Pacific Association, believes that an agreement of this kind between the A. A. U. and an athletic organization will stimulate swimming competition beyond past endeavors.

BOOMER DEFEATS COMPSTON

FOURQUEUX, France (AP)—Aubrey Boomer, English professional, won the French open golf championship today for the fourth time, defeating his countryman, A. E. W. Compston, by one stroke in a 36-hole playoff. Boomer turned in a winning 141 while Compston needed 142.

British Pair Wins Thrilling Battle

Mrs. Covell and H. W. Austin Advance in Pacific Southwest Tennis Tourney

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mrs. M. Holcroft Watson and John Oliff, strong British pair, were eliminated from the Pacific southwest tennis championship tournament here Wednesday, losing a hard-fought three-set battle to Miss M. K. Gladman, Los Angeles girl star, and John W. Van Ryn, former Princeton ace, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

In another fourth round match of the mixed doubles, Mrs. B. C. Covell, captain of the Wightman Cup team, and H. W. Austin, youthful British Davis Cup star, defeated Miss Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara (Calif.) star. The thrilling battle went to three sets, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2. The summary:

MIXED DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Miss M. K. Gladman, Los Angeles, and John W. Van Ryn, defeated Mrs. M. H. Watson and John Oliff, England, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. B. C. Covell and H. W. Austin, England, defeated Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 2—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Fourth Round

Mrs. D. C. Shepard-Barron, England, defeated Miss Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Miss Gladys Patz, Pasadena, Calif., 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Norman R. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated J. G. Hall, East Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., and John W. Van Ryn, New Jersey, defeated H. W. Austin and John Oliff, England, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. B. C. Covell, and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, defeated Miss Gladys Patz and Miss Mary Taylor, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Wilmer L. Allison, Texas, defeated Mrs. Marion Williams, La Jolla, Calif., and Benjamin F. Gorohako

Richards Defeats Wallace
F. Johnson in Straight Sets

Kozeluh Exhibits Fancy Shots in Professional Tennis Tourney—P. T. A. Goes on Record in Favor of Open Tournament

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Vincent Richards, the defending champion, had his turn to develop his finest play Wednesday in the United States lawn tennis championship of the Professional Association, at Forest Hills, just as Karel Kozeluh, the world title holder, was forced to do on the preceding day. Encountering Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, also a former first 10 amateur, Richards pitted his famous volley play against the chop-ball of the University of Pennsylvania coach with such effect as to reach the semifinal round in straight sets, scored at 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Johnson played his finest game, but the dashes of Richards to the net proved too effective, and he was unable to make any real stand after the middle of the first set.

Kozeluh, on the other hand, regarded his match with Philip H. Bagby, the powerful young professional of Kansas City, as a joke, apparently, and displayed all sorts of fancy play, varying from the hardest sort of return to trick shots that left Bagby apparently bewildered. The latter, by steady play, thus managed to take five games from the Czechoslovakian master, with a total of 46 points to 32 for Kozeluh. The score was 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

The second defeat of a seeded player in the tourney came when John Cardegna of the Ardsley Club defeated the professional of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, J. Basil Maguire, after a hard-fought five-set match, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2. Cardegna showed well last year also, carrying Charles M. Wood to three extra-game sets, but he had not been figured to defeat Maguire, who was among the seeded eight. But he was far steadier, and used his service better, after settling into his stride near the end of the first set.

Howard O. Kinsey, runner-up two years ago, and a semifinalist last year, also reached the semifinal round, when he eliminated the former Germantown Club professional, Edwin Faulkner, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Kinsey made a runaway at the start, to lead at 4—0, but the steady play of Faulkner all through the balance of the match held the Pacific coast star, former amateur doubles champion, and only the greatest skill of Kinsey in mixing his shots, and using his service with great effect, kept the score down.

Johnson held his own in the earlier part of his match with Richards, his chops and easy style of service giving the defending champion much to do. But after the score stood at three-all, Richards began to develop his volley play, and the balance of the match was entirely in favor of the Madison Square Garden representative. Richards took the next three games, dropped one, at the start of the second set, and then ran nine more in a row, to win the second set at 6—1, and lead at 2—0 in the third. Then he used his service to run out the match. It was perfect tennis, and brought the champion forward as a possible third-time winner, in spite of the prowess of Kozeluh.

The Professional Association, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, also went officially on record as strongly in favor of an open championship for the United States Lawn Tennis Association next summer, possibly at the Germantown Cricket Club, which is reported to be desirous of staging it. The members also went strongly on record to hold the members from barnstorming and exhibitions, unless under the sanction of the association. Any member participating in such an event will be fined and suspended for three months.

Two New Members

Two new members of the executive committee were added to the three already elected, to represent other sections of the country. George Agutter of Forest Hills and Harry McNeal of Nassau, were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, while the new executive committee will be composed of Walter A. Kinsella, New York; Howard O. Kinsey, San Francisco, and William T. Croker, formerly of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, now in Chicago, all former members of the board, with the addition of Philip H. Bagby of Kansas City to represent the Missouri Valley, and Arthur Rudolph, now professional at the Hartford Golf Club, the home of the president of the New England Sectional Association, Joseph W. Thurston, to replace Croker in New England.

The doubles play was brought down to the semifinal round, with the exception of a single match. All the favorites in the doubles came through easily, Kozeluh and Richards winning twice in straight sets. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Third Round

Paul Heston, Washington, D. C., defeated John A. Collom, Baltimore, Md., 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

John Cardegna, Ardsley, N. Y., defeated J. Basil Maguire, South Orange, N. J., 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

Karel Kozeluh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, defeated Philip H. Bagby, Kansas City, Mo., 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Charles M. Wood, New York City, defeated Henry A. Geidel, Glen Cove, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Fourth Round

Vincent Richards, New York City, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Howard O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Edwin Faulkner, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

George Agutter and Warren Kruger defeated Hans Hummel and Valerian Yavorsky, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

Vincent Richards and Karel Kozeluh defeated John Cardegna and James Keaney, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Edwin Faulkner and W. G. Standing won from James Burns Jr. and B. M. Levin by default.

Second Round

A. H. Behr and P. H. Bagby defeated George Agutter and Warren Kruger, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Vincent Richards and Karel Kozeluh defeated Edwin Faulkner and W. G. Standing, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0.

C. M. Wood and Paul Heston defeated James J. Mitchell and J. A. Collom, 6—3, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

NEW YORK'S SCHOOL ATTENDANCE GAINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York City's public school system now is providing instruction for 1,060,359 pupils, an increase of 15,365 over the registration of a year ago, according to reports just submitted by William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools.

Many of these young students, it was said, are receiving "short-time" instruction because of crowded conditions in the schools, but with completion of school buildings now under construction there will be provided "the seats necessary to end the remainder of the part time schools."

ENGLISH LEAGUE DEFEATS IRISH

International Soccer Campaign of 1929-30 Launched at Liverpool

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL — The international soccer campaign of 1929-30 was launched here Wednesday when a side representing the English League defeated the representatives of the Irish League by a score of 7 goals to 2 that would have been more like 21 to 6, if the players had possessed shooting ability commensurate with their brilliant skill in midfield. The English forwards were extremely clever at working themselves into scoring position, but when they attained it, they either lost their opportunity through excess of finesse or dissipated it with a high power shot over or outside of the goal.

Dozens of shots were rained at the Irish goal during the afternoon. The visiting goalkeeper, who gave a splendid account of himself, dealt successfully with a good many of them. Seven were slammed into the net without his having the least chance of intercepting them, but the vast majority were off the target. And it was much the same story with the Irish first-line men. They were supported by halfbacks who were splendid tacklers on the defense, but lacked the same constructive ability as the English halves, and this meant that the Irishmen's attacks were in the nature of sporadic raids delivered with typically Hibernian "fury," but fizzling out with an indecisive boot more or less in the direction of the English custodian. One or two "open" goals were missed when it seemed easier to score than not.

The Irishmen went into the contest with hope rather than anticipation of success, for in their 30 previous encounters they had never managed to gain a victory and had 135 goals piled up against their humble 27, which is not at all surprising when the relative size and power of the two leagues is taken into consideration. Up to half time when the score was 1 goal to 0 in the English League's favor, it looked as if the Irishmen were quite likely to spring a big surprise on the soccer world. With a strong sun in their eyes they kept the Englishmen at bay (assisted by the deficient marksmanship previously alluded to) and their own less ornate methods of attack were giving the home defenders plenty to think about.

The change of ends brought with it a change in the appearance of things. The match is always regarded as important because it amounts to England's first trial for the international tournament proper that culminates with the great match between England and Scotland at the end of the season, and what the selectors saw in the second half must have made them feel quite hopeful. This team, containing not one player from the south of England, found admirable touch and the half dozen goals scored were gems in their way. Joseph Bradford of Birmingham, playing in the inside left position, bagged five of them and so equaled the individual record for an international match.

Altogether it was an attractive game to watch—fast, clever and clean and marred only by poor marksmanship. One could see in this match how the iron hand of the soccer referees is turning the game into a matter simply of speed and skill. At the first sign of robustness, nowadays, the whistle shrills, and this almost complete elimination of the thrill-providing "rough stuff" is thought in some quarters to be one of the main reasons why the general public today is taking so kindly to Rugby football, which has robustness as its keynote. The summary:

ENGLISH		IRISH
Page, lw	rw	Mahood
Bradford, il	ir	Geary
Hampson, c	c	Bambrich
Hine, ir	il	McCracken
Ozeland, rw	lw	Mackee
Campbell, lhb	rhb	McCleery
Hart, chb	chb	John Reid
Edwards, rhb	lhb	H. Reid
Jones, lb	rb	Frame
Cresswell, rb	lb	Fulton
Davies, g	g	McMullan

Score—English League 7, Irish League 2. Goals—Bradford 5, Hine, Hampson for English; Mahood 2 for Irish. Referee—H. S. Woods, England. Time—Two 45m. periods.

WHITES BEAT BLUES IN FAST POLO GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, L. I. — Although no announcement was made as to why two teams of the high-goal pony polo players of the United States played an exhibition game on International Field, Wednesday, under the names of the Whites and Blues, it was generally thought that it was for the purpose of giving those men who will have to select the four which will represent the United States in the international matches next year, a line on the leading candidates. It was also reported that the teams would play a second game.

The Whites won the game by a score of 7 to 3, one of the winners' goals being awarded for a foul. The two teams played hard, fast polo from beginning to end. E. C. Pedley was at No. 1 for the winners, with W. F. C. Guest, the former Yale star at No. 2, and they worked well together. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. was at No. 3 for the blues and he did not show up to his best at that position. The summary:

WHITES	BLUES
No. 1—E. C. Pedley	J. W. Webb
No. 2—W. F. C. Guest	E. J. Boeseke Jr., Aidan Roark
No. 3—W. A. S. Hopping	T. Hitchcock Jr.
Back—R. E. Strawbridge	H. W. Williams

Score—Whites 7, Blues 3. Goals—Pedley 3, Guest 2, Hopping 2 for Whites; Boeseke, Hitchcock, Williams for Blues. Referee—Gerald Balding. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Banker to Build House High in Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What was characterized by architects as one of the largest and most elaborate penthouse apartments in New York City is to be built by George B. Baker, president of the National City Company, atop an apartment house to be erected at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. This location is one of the most fashionable in New York City's best known avenue. The apartment house will be erected by Anthony Campagna and will replace the homes of Frank Gould, Frederick Lewisohn and Mrs. William Guggenheim and the Bovee School.

One of the features of Mr. Baker's apartment, it is said, will be a great hall, medievally proportioned, 68 feet long. Another feature will be a garden in the interior, 53 by 69 feet. The apartment will have a frontage of 120 feet on Fifth Avenue.

What Mr. Baker has so far purchased is space above the twelfth floor of the apartment which Mr. Campagna will build, where not only his own apartment, but one for a business associate will be placed. It is estimated that Mr. Baker will spend upwards of $1,500,000 for his home, exclusive of furniture.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lillian G. Stoy, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. J. K. Seifert, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gladys Brooke, Tulsa, Okla.
Robert E. Brooke, Tulsa, Okla.
Frank C. Walker.
Amy G. Walker, Chicago, Ill.
Anna M. James, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Rose E. LeRicheux, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Nellie Koester, Painesville, O.
John Koester, Painesville, O.
Mary A. Graves, Los Angeles, Calif.
Clara L. Bryant, Chicago, Ill.
Marguerite Frye, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. C. W. Sampsell, Jamestown, N. Y.
C. W. Sampsell, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs Walter H. Wiewel, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Emmett J. Hull, Jackson, Miss.
Miss Amye Dallin, New York City.
Bessie M. Bloss, Kansas City, Mo.
O. S. Bloss, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. J. A. Richman, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. H. M. Ferguson, Scarsdale, N. Y
Mrs. Guy Copley, Detroit, Mich.
N. Guy Copley, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Percie Roberts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richard Copley, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. F. H. Erickson, Red Wing, Minn.
Mrs. H. L. Sawyer, Newtonville, Mass.
Mrs. Pearl L. Spinks, Hollywood, Calif.
J. B. Fogg, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Mrs. J. B. Foggs, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Mrs. Emma J. Wilde, Whitestone, L. I.
Mercides Wilde Freeman, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Lulu H. Pierce, Winnetka, Ill.
Mrs. Emma W. Hogle, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Flora Atherton, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frank W. Atherton, Indianapolis, Ind.
William F. Robert, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Margaret Wright, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Arthur McKinsey, New York City.
Arthur McKinsey, New York City.
Miss Bertha F. Zurricker, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Anna M. Nelson, Toledo, O.
Chris. F. Nelson, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Emmie G. Weber, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. D. Weber, Jacksonville, Fla.
Pearl E. Dausman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edith M. Venard, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Maude Bentley, Cairo, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie E. Grass, Warren, O.
Miss May McConnell, Warner, O.
W. H. Grass, Warren, O.
Mrs. Bess Bassett, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. M. Winckel, The Hague, Holland.
Miss C. L. H. van Leerram, The Hague, Holland.
W. A. Sutherland, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Augusta Hoskeer, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. G. F. Johns, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Helen M. Dickinson, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mary E. Breckison, Toledo, O.
Nelle M. Marshall, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Cora B. Heck, Toledo, O.

SHIPPING MAN LAUDS SHEARER AS ABLE EXPERT

(Continued from Page 1)

liam B. Shearer, for professional services as an artist and consultant, $4500."

"Is Mr. Shearer an—artist?" inquired Senator Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California.

"Yes," said Mr. Wilder.

"You mean—in oils?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Wilder seriously.

The first work Mr. Shearer performed was painting pictures, he added. He stated that he advised with Mr. Shearer a great deal. The latter had information he could not get anywhere else. "He really knew shipbuilding. You get under the froth and it is right there," he added.

Mr. Wilder denied that he had used Shearer as a lobbyist, in his accounting of $143,000 spent by the transoceanic group at the capital.

Mr. Wilder declared expenses in Washington were legitimate, because they were carried on in the open. Largely through his elaborate presentation of the case, the Jones-White shipping law, by which the Government advances funds to private shipyards, was finally passed.

Shearer Letter Read

The full story of William B. Shearer's activities at the Geneva armament conference, as told by himself, was put before the Senate committee investigating the big navy lobby, in the form of a letter written by Mr. Shearer to his employers in 1928.

In this letter Mr. Shearer gives the most complete picture that has yet appeared of his own view of his activities during the conference, how he became "the instructive guide to all the press correspondents at Geneva," fought for a big navy, and worked in "behalf of the shipbuilding industry for which expenses were furnished me."

Mr. Shearer boasts that he thwarted the attempt to "deliver the United States" at this conference, and states incidentally that his expenses during the period of his activities "are well in six figures."

Made Him Leader

Mr. Shearer alleged that his information at Geneva "automatically made me the leader of the unofficial fight, to the extent that American officials referred the press to me, as they were bound to secrecy, with the result that the attempt to deliver the United States was defeated by a complete expose, which is now acknowledged."

Mr. Shearer's letter was read into the minutes by Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas, in connection with questions addressed to Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the National Council of American Shipbuilding Companies, who acted as go-between for Mr. Shearer and the three big shipbuilding companies which put up the money for his activities. Like other representatives of the shipbuilders, Mr. Hunter ridiculed Mr. Shearer's claims to influence at the conference.

While Mr. Hunter was minimizing the effect of Mr. Shearer's influence at Geneva, Senator Allen quoted paragraphs from the letter of March 10, 1928, and demanded if these did not show that the self-styled navy expert was carrying through his mission in impressive fashion. Mr. Shearer will be given opportunity to state his own case on Sept. 30.

Has Publicity Campaign

The Shearer letter is addressed to Messrs. Frederick P. Palen, vice-president of Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Corporation; Mr. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and Clinton L. Bardo, vice-president of the American Brown-Boveri Company. It is a report of activities from March 16, 1927, through the subsequent years. It disclosed that Mr. Shearer was employed by the shipbuilding interests at the Preparatory Arms Conference on Disarmament early in April, 1927, which subsequently collapsed.

"From that date until June 20, 1927 I carried on a publicity campaign both in Europe and in the United States; multigraphed articles were posted in the press of Europe and the United States, members of Congress and the Cabinet, patriotic societies, business men and many others, including the Army and Navy. These many releases had wide publicity and became the instructive guide to all the press correspondents at Geneva. Many letters in my possession from the press, patriotic societies, and the American Legion, acknowledge and substantiate that."

Copies of releases and other communications were sent Mr. Hunter, Mr. Shearer stated. He boasted at the close of the Coolidge Naval Conference, Aug. 4, 1927, the European press recognized and acknowledged the effect of my campaign, referring to it as 'the triumph of the thesis of William B. Shearer, the American.'"

Moved to Washington

He states that on Oct. 23, 1927, "I released my first story in all the Hearst Sunday newspapers. After a private talk with Mr. Palen and then with Mr. Wakeman, I proceeded to Washington to take up permanent headquarters, moving my household effects and establishing myself.

"My publicity campaign continued in the Hearst newspapers, Washington Post, journals and weeklies along with considerable correspondence. I have attended all hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and have advised certain patriotic societies in their campaign against the pacifists. I have attended all hearings before the Marine and Fisheries Committee on the marine hearings, continued my connections with many on this situation, and continued writing articles and speeches for various organizations."

He described the publication of certain pamphlets including one called "The Cloak of Benedict Arnold," directed against pacifists and said his Washington mailing list ran to 4000. His expenses absorbed the $7500 given him during the 69th Congress and the $25,000 during the year ending March, 1928, and he stated that his expenses ran over "six figures."

The letter concluded with a request to his employers to consider his "just claim" for compensation. It was the refusal to pay the amount demanded that eventually led to the suit which precipitated the present investigation.

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48
YEARS
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Hills, McLean & Haskins
Incorporated Binghamton, N. Y.

Ellis E. Lawton & Co.
Investment Trust Securities:
United Investment Assurance Units
Domestic & Overseas Preference Shares
310 State Tower Bldg., Syracuse
Phone 3-7096

FALL Is Here
—and it has brought a choice selection of individual wearing apparel—to Dey's.
Dey Brothers & Co.
Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boysen Brothers
Established
PLUMBERS
of Reputation
NoKol Automatic Oil Burners
EverHot Automatic Water Heater
524 N. Salina Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU
PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese—Butter
ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., INC.
810 Burnet Avenue Phone 2-0103

ALBANY HARDWARE and IRON CO.
39-43 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.
Brunswick Combination Radio
Complete $294.50
Radio Complete $170.50

H. Horton & Co., Inc.
Broadway and Beaver St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago
"Everything Under One Roof"
Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies.
Our New Catalog is now ready. Blue Prints and specifications furnished on request.

STEEFEL SAYS
Smart Imported LOUNGE ROBES
Special, 5.95
Washable, Knitted Fabrics, imported from England, make this robe an outstanding value. In neat patterns only.
Steefel Brothers
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Jenny
Hotel Statler
Distinctive Apparel for Misses and Women

Save "By Mail" With Safety!
The services of this big sixty-year-old Mutual Savings Bank are as near as your nearest mail box.
Thousands of our depositors in far-away towns and villages use this easy banking-by-mail system for the protection of their money.
Assets Over $38,000,000.00 and Over 58,000 Depositors
Mail This Slip Today
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of your Illustrated banking-by-mail booklet. "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."
Name.....
Address.....
City.....
National Savings Bank 4½%
70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y. Compounded Quarterly

Flint & Kent
554-562 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Oriental Rugs
$125 and $175
These are semi-antique rugs, each one a specimen of fineness that will appeal to people particularly interested in unusual pieces. The prices reflect the low cost to us and pass on to you an unusual opportunity.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful $1 Christmas card assortments, also personal greetings; unsurpassed values; high commissions; earnings start immediately; experience unnecessary. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 326 Stornoway, Scotland.

HELP WANTED

PART-TIME RESEARCH INTERVIEWER WANTED in every good-sized city in the world; interesting work; good pay. WALTER MANN, Graybar Bldg., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—130-acre farm Willamette Valley, Oregon, suitable for grain, fruit, nuts, dairy; practically all can be cultivated; fair buildings; 1 mile from town, railroad, good school; $150 per acre. NELLIE C. FOLSOM, 1074 Washington, Eugene, Ore.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Enchanted six acres virgin forest, towering live oaks, poplars, sycamores, vines, shrubs, running springs; 10 minutes from Hollywood Blvd., over level paved roads; three beautiful cottages; woodland theatre site; city conveniences; seclusion; society activity; near Hollywood Bowl; price $150,000; convenient terms; some eastern exchange considered; correspondence invited. K. C. WELLS, Taft Bldg., Hollywood.

Pasadena Rentals

Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.
Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

SEATTLE—10-acre nursery, greenhouses, on paved highway, 30 minutes from Seattle, $20,000; salable ornamental stock; gravity water, excellent soil, 2 new modern dwellings; this home and business speaks for itself on sight; owner has other compelling interests. Box H-33, Room 350 Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

WANTED—Middle aged settled lady as teacher to two children in third grade, Calvert method; willing to travel anywhere or live in country; write stating former experience, age, nationality, religion, enclose photo; Christian Scientist preferred or liberal Protestant. Write M. W., North Wood, Lenox, Mass., 5 hours from New York or Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—Lease and furniture for sale, 8 rooms; 6 rented; good location; reasonable. 410 West End (Carter).

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3 ROOMS in first-class buildings, convenient locations; some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard; resident janitor for each building; apartments may be seen Sunday. Apply COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSO., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1516

BRIGHTON, MASS., Englewood Ave.—We have a beautiful 5-room suite at $75 and a 6-room suite at $85 for American tenants only; shown by appointment. Call Haymarket 0093.

BROOKLINE, MASS., *Overlooking Reservoir*
Furnished, sunny 4 to 7-room apartments, equipped with Frigidaire and modern kitchens at 350-358 Chestnut Hill Ave. Phone P. R. WADSWORTH, Back Bay 10864 or Aspinwall 9109 or apply Janitor, 134 Englewood Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 324 West 101st—Two beautiful rooms unfurnished, 18x20, kitchen, bath, large closets; private house.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Germantown), Alden Park Manor—Apartment to rent, unfurnished; yearly lease; 4 rooms, bath; will sell. Address 1020 Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Waverly 4806.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

COUPLE returning to Florida around Oct. 1st would like two passengers. P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTCH COLLIES, Blue Ribbon Stock, young and matured; unusually large; 20 acres free range. SUNNYLEA COLLIE KENNELS, Box M., Hanover, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1854

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0930.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Koenberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

MINERVA BARBER SHOP
212 Huntington Ave., Boston (Minerva Hotel)
Hair Cutting by Real Experts
Bobbing—Manicuring Our Specialty

HELP WANTED

Excellent cook with highest references, tourist home, every convenience, catering to finest clientele on New York State road, near Albany.
Rainbow's End
Valatie, N. Y., P. O. Box 95
Tel. Valatie 85

HELP WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 3 afternoons, $25 per month. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960, Salmon Tower Bldg.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2096 East 64th St. Navarre 7785.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

SOUTHPORT, CONN., Box 461—Quiet place on water for few guests; good food; convenient commuting; car. Phone Fairfield 1138.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL HOME IN WABAN, MASS.
Built by day-labor. No better constructed house in the Newtons. Tapestry brick, 12 rooms including sun parlor and breakfast room. Parquet floors, massive living room, 3 baths, hot water heat, automatic oil burner, heated garage for 3 cars, lot 120 ft. front and 200 ft. deep, beautiful shrubbery, fruit trees. For sale by owner. Rare bargain. Phone Center Newton 1388.

FOR SALE, Sharon, Mass., 29 minutes to South Station, 12-room colonial type home, 2 baths, 3 extra basins, oak floors, white paint; pine grove and tennis court; rare shrubs and perennials; asparagus bed, apple orchard; barn (heated) with bath, large garage; 5 minutes' walk to church; assessed at $17,300. Address N. E. C., 40 Central St., Boston, or call HUBbard 6575.

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston.
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
REALTORS
110 STATE STREET BOSTON

WOODMERE, L. I.—For sale, 20 minutes New York, near seashore; 11 rooms, 3 baths; ½ acre ground; price $37,000. ZOBEL, Hotel Mayflower, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

WOODMERE, L. I.—11 rooms, 3 baths; ½ acre ground; near station; rent $2800. Address ZOBEL, Hotel Mayflower, N. Y. C.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C., 58 Central Park West, Apt. 6W—Desks, chiffoniers, daybeds, draperies, music cabinet, sewing machine. Susquehanna 7298.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave., at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PHILIP PODREN CO., 10 Talbot Ave., Boston—Specialists in removals to and from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Phones Talbot 7474, Milton 4363.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d (N. Y. C.).

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 3 afternoons, $25 per month. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960, Salmon Tower Bldg.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2096 East 64th St. Navarre 7785.

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Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
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REALTORS
110 STATE STREET BOSTON

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms at reasonable prices; car space. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550 room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York harbor; light airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Furnished rooms, quiet and comfortable; in pleasant home; near subway. Tel. Lafayette 2710.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 109-17 134th St., KNUST—Opportunity for lady to share with another lady her well furnished modern home; price moderate. Tel. Jam. 1184.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd-Riverside Drive—Room with private bath, another room share bath with one person; privacy assured; elevator; references; gentlemen preferred. Box D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., W. 95th St., Phone 7423—Comfortable single room, private home, clean, light; business woman; bath with shower; elevator; convenient; reasonable; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 410 West End, 6 South—Cozy single front room; quiet, clean, homelike; kitchen privilege; convenient location.

NEW YORK CITY, 352 West 111th (Harvey Girls' Club) Columbia Section—Doubles, $7, $8 person; singles; kitchen privileges.

WESTCHESTER (N. Y

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Piano accompanist and coach, piano teacher of children, 12 years' experience, her services are now available. MRS. GRETA SJOGREN, 278 84th St. Atlantic 9488.

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288 mornings before 10 o'clock.

MARGA WALDRON
STUDIO OF DANCING
50 Central Park West, New York City
ALL BRANCHES OF DANCING TAUGHT
Telephone Endicott 9630

TEACHER OF PIANO
ELENA BARBERI
Pupil of Alfred Cortot's School, N. Y. C. Winner of two Scholarships to Paris.
Three Arts Club, New York City.
240 W. 85th St. Tel. Trafalgar 7511-15

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Apartment in Flushing, N. Y., completely and charmingly furnished, for one year from Oct. 1st; southeast corner; New York buses stop at door; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room, sun room, dining room and kitchen; rent reasonable. Telephone mornings Columbus 1550, evenings Lackawanna 7800, Room 1205, for further information.

NEW YORK CITY, 138 East 40th—Basement apartment $50; also 3-room suite, fireplace; complete kitchen. MISS HOPKINSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 607 W. 180th—3-room suite, large kitchen; couple business people; $12 weekly. Wadsworth 7503 (Doyle).

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
"The Bank With the Chime Clock"
4½% Paid on Deposits

EARL K. HAAG INSURANCE
COMPLETE SERVICE
Watson Bank Building Bar. 7606

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
FAIRPLAY Sweaters
for men are of pure virgin handcrafted wool and in differently patterned colors for Fall.
$5

GAGE HATS
always interpret the coming mode with styles that are individual and smart.
HOWLAND'S

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

BRAUNFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
MILLINERY
Presenting the Season's Latest Creations at Moderate Prices

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
Choice Meats, Provisions Vegetables, etc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1028 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

HARTFORD

WITKOWER'S
Established 1895
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

HARTFORD
(Continued)

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated
ARCHITECTS
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY
WEST HARTFORD
Telephone 4-6300

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

PLUMBING and HEATING
Shaffer Construction Company
480 Ann Street (Rear)
2-9758 Charter 189-3

PARKING
WASHING POLISHING
SIMONIZING
The Auto Service Co.
180 Church St. Phone 6-4431
3 Minutes from Main Street

MERIDEN

THE CHERNIACK CO.
FURRIERS and WOMAN'S OUTFITTERS

QUALITY MEAT
Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry
Free Delivery
M. W. BOOTH
48 E. MAIN STREET Phone 563

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

Welch's
"THE NATIONAL DRINK"
Grape Juice
NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
Phone 2454 370 Main St.

Pauline C. Miller
BEAUTY SHOP
New Middletown Savings Bank Bldg.
Main and Court Streets Phone 78-2

Developing Printing
Copying Enlarging
The largest Photo-Finishing Service in New England. Mail Orders Filled.
Fountain Photo Service
483 Main Street

Grape-Nuts
BUY IT TODAY
for breakfast tomorrow!
WETHERBEE & CONROY
DELICATESSENS
346 Main Street Phone 347

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
79-83 COURT STREET

Johnson & Peterson STUDIOS
Phone 2061 274 MAIN STREET

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
J. POLINER & SONS
548 Main Street

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

CUBETA BROS. INC.
FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
126 Main Street Phones 600 & 2111

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

THE SHIP PACKET
Christmas Cards are ready in variety—hand colored, etched, silhouettes, parchment, and many with appropriate sentiments. You may take the sample books home for an evening by making a phone reservation.
COLLEGE STREET Phone 303

Charles B. Mitchell
Painter and Decorator
Paints and Wall Paper
Phone 1573 143 William St.

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

Anita Hat Shop
Young Building, Court Street
Shows the RIGHT HAT to Complete YOUR ENSEMBLE, whether it is for Street, Afternoon or Evening.
(Specializing in the larger head sizes.)

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

PEEK FREAN BISCUIT
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

MACK'S STORE
F. A. McMULLEN, Prop.
Try HORMEL'S CHICKENS *and* HAMS
they are delicious
2 MAIN ST., cor UNION Phone 2796

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
SHOE HOSPITAL
First Class Shoe Repairing
Phone 2299 118 MAIN STREET

TYPEWRITERS
SOLD—RENTED—REPAIRED
All Standard Makes
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers
484-492 Main Street
"The Store of Superior Service"

NEW BRITAIN

HELEN PHILLIPS
BOOKS & GIFTS
& STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

BLEWS — SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m.
Waffles Served
Monarch Toffies
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"

Leonard-Herrmann Co.
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 90 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1223
Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 304
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

KOLODNEY BROS. COMPANY.
HARDWARE
WHOLESALE RETAIL
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Parker & Parker
268 Main St., New Britain, Conn.
Beautiful Fur Trim Coats in Soft, Warm Textures, $59.50 up

COAL BOB OIL
Take advantage of our summer prices for our best coal.
Berson Brothers
Coal—Oil—Gasoline
Office & Yard 50 Harvard St., near East Main St.
Tel. 1811—1812

NEW HAVEN

MORY'S BAKERY
Quality Bakers Since 1888
DELICATESSEN
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
392 STATE STREET 3-0528

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
We carry *Cinderella Dressing*
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

JOHN BROWN, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream
and
Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

LOEWY'S HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
We offer the Newest and Best at reasonable cost
876 Chapel Street, corner Church

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

The F. D. W. MALLEY Co.
How to Select The Autumn Ensemble
The dress first, perhaps, or possibly the coat, from our complete group of Autumn Fashions, then the harmonizing accessories in closely adjoining departments. All very simple, you'll find, if you visit our store and see how carefully we have chosen our Fall Fashions and Accessories to complete your ensemble.

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

INTERIOR DECORATOR
Anita Gardner
264 Willow Street
Phone 7-7303

Bright Sparkling Clean LEHIGH COAL — KOPPERS COKE
Furnace or Fuel Oil
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
OFFICE: 376 STATE ST. 3-0114

NOXON THE HATTER
HATS CLEANED
BLOCKED, REMODELED
CUSTOM-MADE HATS
94 Church St., 30 Years in Business

I-SIS AUTO POLISH
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 3-5934

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop
Incorporated
HOME BAKERY
Phone 3-6193 1361½ Chapel St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

J. Johnson & Sons Announce the
OPENING
of New Haven's
Largest Radio Department
with all the leading sets and new 1930 models.
Atwater Kent, Bosch, Crosley, Lyric, R. C. A. Radiola, Sparton, Zenith
An Entire Floor Devoted to Radio
Take the elevator to the Radio Department—Fifth Floor
Johnson & Sons "The Fine Store"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

HOME FASHIONS
at low prices . . . *Visit Shartenberg's Third Floor*
Fashion is not high priced at Shartenberg's . . . at small cost you can make your home more fashionable.
Special Display of Draperies, Damasks and Curtains in the Mode for Fall
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

MARY LEE'S SHOP
UNUSUAL GIFTS
Greeting Cards—Circulating Library
7 Center Street, New Haven
546 Campbell Avenue, West Haven

NEW LONDON

Patterson Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

Everything for Athletics
at the
SPORTING GOODS STORE
Agents of A. G. Spalding & Co.,
73 STATE ST., NEW LONDON, CONN.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW LONDON
(Continued)

We Pay 4½% Interest on Savings Accounts
THE WINTHROP TRUST CO.
PLANT BUILDING

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

Clark's Beauty Parlors
Pearl S. Hopkins, *Proprietress*
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Marcelling and Water Waving—Manicuring
17 Union Street Telephone 7458

NORWALK

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
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Connecticut

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Where: Scotland and England.

Why Famous: The man who evolved the steam engine as it is used today.

The name of James Watt is inseparable from the steam engine; and it is popularly believed that he invented it, inspired by the performances of the lid of a boiling tea kettle which he watched when a boy. How true the tea kettle story is, no one knows; but it is certain that Watt did not invent or make the first steam engine. He took a crude and wasteful machine already in existence and applied to it the theory which is behind the powerful and efficient engine we know today.

In London, young Watt learned the trade of making and repairing nautical and mathematical instruments But his life there was neither prosperous nor happy; and haunted by the fear of being impressed into the service of American planters or the East India Company—a fate shared by many unsuspecting young men of the day—he returned to his native Scotland. Here his lot was scarcely better. As his status was not that of a bound apprentice or journeyman, he was unable to pursue his vocation under the trade laws of the town, until the University of Glasgow came to his rescue, and furnished him with a small shop and quarters in which to work.

It was here that a model of the Newcomen steam engine, then beginning to be used, was brought to him for repair; and as he was working on it, certain radical improvements suggested themselves to him, such as separating the condenser from the cylinder of the engine. Some time was to elapse before the improved engine could be made practical; but eventually the inventor fell in with Matthew Boulton, one of the important figures of English industry. Joined later by Murdock, who invented gas lighting, the three became partners in the Soho factory in Birmingham, and here the steam engine was improved to such an extent that comparatively little has needed to be done to it from that day to this.

It is not too much to say that James Watt, supported by Boulton and Murdock, made possible the new civilization in which steam was to play so vital a part. He was one of the outstanding inventive geniuses of any age, carrying his work so far that modern ingenuity and mechanical skill have hardly been able to improve upon it. And not only this, but the Soho factory revolutionized manufacturing methods as well, for the first time in history giving employment to nearly 1000 men at the same time, and originating the methods of factory organization on which our modern systems are based. The activities of Watt, Boulton, and Murdock, therefore, may justly be said to have marked the cleavage between the old age and the new.

A Word a Day

Usury

The practice of paying interest on money borrowed is a very old one, as some of the earliest Babylonian tablets prove. We have so-called contract tablets from 2200 B. C. or earlier, which are now decipherable and which show that the rates of interest in those times were from 11 to 20 per cent. In addition to money, either corn, dates, onions or sesame seed were accepted in payment as interest. Our word goes back to the Latin *(usura)*, "usury, interest," from *uti* (p. p. *usus*), "to use."

In these days the word is used only to designate exorbitant or extortionate interest, that is, considerably in excess of the usual or legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money. Penalties are imposed in the United States and in some foreign countries upon those who are found to be asking excessive interest on money lent.

As in many other instances, it seems "that whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have," and the burden of usury falls heaviest on the one who can least afford to pay.

The first syllable of u'su-ry is accented. The first *u* sounds as in *use*, the second as in *unite*, the *s* sounds like *zh*.

"Neither shalt thou lay upon him usury."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

London Opinion: Two lady motorists driving in turns completed 30,000 miles at an average speed of 61 miles an hour in two months. They were certain that sooner or later they would find somewhere to park their car.

Boston Transcript: Studies in domestic architecture show that the porch is disappearing, thus making more room on the lot for the garage.

Arkansas Gazette: The English word, "yes," derives from the Anglo-Saxon "Yea, be it so," we read. The American word gets back to the original, "Yeah, be it so."

Florida Times-Union: Endurance flying offers a few days of comfortable touring without any parking trouble.

Boston Transcript: In view of present fashions, a strike in the woman's garment industry would seem to be a case of much ado about next to nothing.

A Quotation for Today

PROGRESS is made by work alone.
—MENDELSSOHN

Odds and Ends

Corn-Raising Countries

The greatest competitor of the United States in the corn market is Argentina; the estimated crop of that country last year was 306,000,000 bushels, while the United States raised 2,900,000,000 bushels.

Norwegian Whaling Catch

More than 1,000,000 barrels of oil have been obtained in the South Seas by Norwegian whaling expeditions in this season's catch.

Curving Highway

A highway in the Roldal Valley, situated in the mountainous district of Norway, traverses six miles back and forth to make one mile of progress forward.

Jamboree Attendance

Forty-two nations were represented in the 50,000 Boy Scouts attending the Jamboree recently held in England.

N. Y. Building Activity

It is estimated that on the average 23 new buildings are completed and six torn down every day in New York City.

Modern Jewish City

The modern city of Tel-Aviv in Palestine has a population of 40,000, all of whom are Jews.

Oldest Musical Instrument

The oldest known musical instrument is the bell.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Sees a Wonder

IT WAS Friday afternoon, the time of the weekly meeting of the G. O. G. Club, which means Garden of Girls, you know. The seven little girls who made up the club had all come to Daisy's house for the meeting that week. Now it so happened that Daisy's father was janitor for some houses near by and just as the meeting was about to break up he came into the room smiling as though he had a pleasant thought.

"Laura," he said (that was Daisy's real name), "if you and the rest want to come with me, I'll show you a wonder. It's been there all summer and I never saw it till last night. It belongs to one of my tenants and she said I might bring you all to see it at sunset tonight. Come along!"

Away they all went, skipping and running, and in a minute or so came to a little opening from a narrow

As the Children Watched, the Biggest Bud, Which Was All Green, Began to Move and Shake a Bit.

street that led to a small courtyard, with several low houses around it. How quiet it was, away from the busy city street, and how pretty, with green vines and bushes!

"Here it is," said Daisy's father, and they stopped before a little doorway trellis quite covered by a green vine with big, heart-shaped leaves.

"Why!" said Rose and Violet and Daisy, all in a breath, "it's a morning-glory vine, what a big one!"

"Wait a minute," said the janitor, "and watch those green buds. There's one all ready to open. Morning-glories, you know, open early in the morning, and this is sunset-time."

As the children watched, the biggest bud, which was all green, began to move and shake a bit, showing white streaks, and then it opened, very slowly, till nothing green was left but some streaks underneath, and there, instead, was a large flower, round and flat like a saucer, and glistening like white satin.

"Oh!" said everybody, and then they didn't say anything more, for other flowers began to open till the whole vine was studded with them.

"They can't be morning-glories," said Violet.

"They're moon-flowers," said a pleasant voice, and there stood the lady at the door, smiling at them. "They've been blossoming ever since July, and they will keep on till frost comes. They stay open all night like the moon, and close in the morning when the sun comes up. Isn't it wonderful to see them open?"

The children thought it was, and the lady seemed pleased to see them quietly watching the beautiful flowers, as they slowly opened, one by one. Presently she went into the house and came back with something in her hand.

"Here is a seed for each of you," she said. "They have hard shells, but if you plant them in the fall, the frost will crack the shell during the winter and then the seed will begin to grow early in the spring.

The children said "Thank you" very properly, both for the seeds and for the wonderful sight they had seen, and then they walked home together with Daisy's father. They were rather quiet going home, thinking of those lovely white flowers, and of their big black seeds.

"If we only had a garden!" sighed Violet at last.

Daisy's father smiled to himself. Then he said, "You just think how those tight green buds opened into white moon flowers. Perhaps a garden will open like that, sometime, where you least expect it, and take you all in."

"Daddy," said Daisy, joyfully, "have you a secret?"

But the janitor wouldn't say another word except "Wait and see."

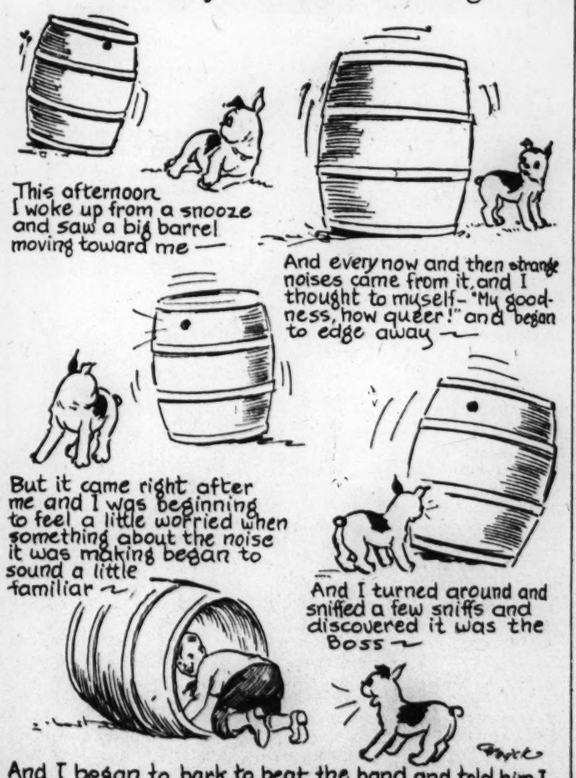
And so that's what we will all do until the next club story time.

Just as a bud opens to a flower,
Just as a plant comes from a little seed,
So, if we nourish it each hour,
A kindly thought becomes a loving deed.

Key to Letter 'M' Puzzle

Mandolin, mail, month, music, Monitor, May, matches, money, monument, magazine, map, mop, monogram, machine, mat.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I woke up from a snooze and saw a big barrel moving toward me—
And every now and then strange noises came from it, and I thought to myself—"My goodness, how queer!" and began to edge away—
But it came right after me and I was beginning to feel a little worried when something about the noise it was making began to sound a little familiar—
And I turned around and sniffed a few sniffs and discovered it was the Boss—
And I began to bark to beat the band and told him I was on to his ol' trick—and out he came!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Telegraph Hill

San Francisco

IN APRIL, 1906, when large sections of this city were being swept by fire, a family of adults abandoned their home, carrying with them the most necessary and treasured of their belongings. Their provisions were piled on a long board supported at the rear end by two wire wheels,—a boy's uncompleted brake wagon.

The little party was headed for the ferry, but because of enforced detours their route lay over steep hills. Fires hemmed them in on two, and occasionally three, sides, the air was stifling and their long walk with these unaccustomed burdens tried them sorely. The last lap of their journey led them over a district known as Telegraph Hill; then a section of closely built tenements and a part of town which they had always avoided. When they approached the last and steepest hill of all, the older gentleman of the party loosed his hold of the wagon rope, mopped his head and said he could go no farther.

Before the words had left his lips, two young fellows, residents of the district, came up and said, "We'll take you over the hill, sir." Whereupon they grasped the wagon with its heavy load and pushed and pulled it to the top of the hill.

When they were offered generous payment for their services, they firmly refused to accept anything and explained that they had spent the entire day helping travelers over that one steep hill. "We couldn't do much to help at a time like this, but we figured that if we stayed right here and gave everyone who came our way a lift over this hill, we'd be doing a little bit, anyway. Just pass the help along to the next fellow who needs it, that's all we want."

A little farther on, within a little front yard, a man and woman offered a cup of water to the hot and thirsty refugees. They had but one pitcherful, the last water in the district, since the water mains had broken during the earthquake which preceded the fire. They, too, gave without money and without price and seemed to feel the greatest joy in thus dispensing human kindness.

An hour later, this entire district was a mass of flames, but nothing can ever destroy the memory of these kindly deeds in the hearts of those who were the beneficiaries.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

New Arrival at Club: "Ah, a fishing story!"

Member: "No, just the length of his holiday landlady's bill."

Not Practical

Jeweler: "This is a standard timepiece for gentlemen, madame."

Madame: "I'm afraid it won't do for my husband. You see, we have daylight saving time."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Not So Good

First Golfer (telling fish story): "He was about as long as that last drive of yours."

Second Golfer: "Oh, really!"

"Yes, so I threw him back."—*Pearson's.*

For Art's Sake

Visitor: "Where's your mother, Sonny?"

Æsthetic Dancer's Son: "Out inna woods, jumpin'."—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Reason

"So you didn't find your mother's meals as good as they used to be?"

"No, she's going to a different delicatessen now."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the best lighted motor road in the world?—*World's Great Capitals*... 20
2. What colors will be the foremost ones in shoes and handbags this year?—*Fashions Page* 20
3. How many airports has Alaska?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
4. What does the world's production of coal average a year?—*Editorial Note* 20
5. What Greek goddess's name is preserved in the word "hygiene"?—*Word a Day*.. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Let Prisoners 'Do' More Than 'Time'

WERE one to propose that some modern state should designate a few hundreds of its inhabitants to be supported in sheer idleness by taxation upon the rest of the populace, there would be immediate and indignant outcry. Yet governments rather generally seem to have acquiesced in supposing that this provision is the only alternative with regard to that group which least deserves it, the offenders who are segregated from society for society's protection.

When the forty-eight states of the American Union hold in their prisons more than 120,000 men and women not only in enforced idleness but in pitifully inadequate quarters, it is not surprising that Paul W. Garrett, editing the Handbook of American Prisons for the National Society of Penal Information, declares that overcrowding and idleness are "the twin evils of American prison administration." In the linking together of these two abuses there is a hint of the solution of them.

The principal reason why sufficient prison facilities are not supplied is the reluctance of state administrations to saddle additional costs upon the taxpayers. Prisons could materially reduce these costs if permitted and equipped to make full use of the labor of their inmates. It is one of the outstanding absurdities of men's fear of competition that industries and workers insist upon keeping prison populations largely unemployed, lest those men and women add their products to the sum total of human goods.

It is one of those instances in which men fail to recognize the economic axiom that production of one commodity constitutes demand for another. Suppose the prisoner makes a pair of shoes or a table. Immediately they say some free laborer is deprived of the possibility of selling a pair of shoes or a table.

But if a wage is paid out of earnings to the prisoner's relatives, as is beginning to be done in a few states, is it not clear that, besides an increase in useful goods, as much has been added to the community's buying power as has been taken out of the market? The prisoner's wife may not spend the money for a table; she may buy a wash boiler or a peck of potatoes. Or she may buy the pair of shoes for which the free laborer was so much at loss to find a market. Then there will be two pairs of shoes in use where there was but one before.

Or if the state uses the earnings not to pay a prison wage but to help defray prison costs, this will either reduce the tax bill of the community or release funds to be spent on other state works. In the former case the taxpayers will have that much more money left to spend for the goods of free labor. In the latter case the state will be turning directly into the market the consumer purchasing power needed to keep things equal.

The sooner men cease to begrudge one another the opportunity to produce, the more all will have. There is more than humor—there is pathos—in the jesting answer of a guard who, when asked by a prison visitor, "What are all these men doing?" replied, "Time." When humanity better comprehends that economic society co-operates rather than competes to supply the world's needs, those who are sent away to learn the lesson of reform will have an opportunity to do something more than "time." When that comes to pass there will be less burden for the state in providing adequate penal housing.

Grasping the Irak Thistle

BY A strange turn of events, not uncommon in politics, the British Labor Government, which was intrusted with power mainly on the strength of its domestic program, seems likely to win lasting fame for its achievements in the realm of foreign affairs. Practical faith in the Pact of Paris has enabled it to make momentous decisions with a rapidity that singularly belies Britain's reputation for overcautiousness. One of these is the assurance reported to have been given to the people of Irak that Britain favors the admission of their country to the League of Nations in 1932, with the implied end of the mandate at that date, instead of in 1950, its legal time of expiry.

No decision could better express the beginnings of the change that must eventually order the world on a peace, instead of on a war, basis. Irak, at the gateway to the Orient, is one of the key positions of world trade. Its Persian Gulf port of Basrah is a vital link in Britain's overland and air routes to India. On the pre-pact basis, Britain would naturally have sought to maintain a close hold on such territory. Only the feeling that physical guarantees are becoming less and less needful today could warrant the release of such a hold, once it had been secured.

Some change in Britain's policy in Irak had doubtless become necessary. The home Government has had neither the time nor the resources to devote adequate attention to the unsettled new kingdom. Disputes over the political, financial and military control of the country had brought the Government of Irak to a virtual standstill, with the Nationalist movement rapidly gaining power. To settle such a state of affairs along old-fashioned repressive lines would have required an effort that Britain is not inclined to make, nor the world to sanction.

But the trade route of today, whether by sea, land or air, may be secure without actual possession of all contiguous territory, through new machinery and guarantees for world peace and international justice. London's decision, it would seem, leaves the Irakis content, and at the same time enables Britain, while sacrificing little of value, to relieve herself of a costly military force and a potential storm center. The formula adopted is one that could be generally followed to advantage.

Rocketeering

AURIGA, driving his mythical chariot in its perpetual circle through the sky, presents hardly a more fanciful picture than the conquest of interstellar space which is proposed by means of giant rockets. The world has been intrigued by the recent announcement of new experiments with this method of propulsion —a scheme studied by a small group of earnest engineers for nearly a quarter of a century.

But this time a journey to the moon, to Mars or to Venus is secondary to a practical purpose. Prof. Herman Oberth of Berlin hopes ultimately to be able to produce a rocket to carry mail between Europe and the United States. If his calculations are correct, it would hurdle the Atlantic in thirty minutes, quite as easily as a golf ball crosses a water hazard for a hole in one.

The major difference between the professor's rocket and the golf ball lies in what makes them go. The golf ball derives its motion from a single, and it is to be hoped well-directed, impact. The old and unsuccessful rockets similarly were set off by one big explosion. The Oberth rocket, however, is to be driven by a series of power impulses, liberated in rapid succession as his newly devised liquid oxygen fuel comes in contact with shafts of carbon, and thus generates a propelling gas. It would be equipped with a parachute to enable a gentle landing.

Professor Oberth has studied and experimented with rocket propulsion for some twenty years, and his enthusiasm is tempered by the knowledge of the difficulties which he faces. He proposes no immediate startling results, but, with the backing of a leading continental motion picture company, he will make a series of tests to determine the value of his new invention —after which, perhaps, the rocket mail service will come.

Meanwhile, Max Valier of Munich, long a student of the subject, is proposing a rocket airplane which, at the rate of 400 miles an hour, will cross the English Channel in from three to four minutes. In the United States, Dr. R. H. Goddard of Worcester, Mass., has evoked considerable comment with a rocket which he claims is capable of ascending to a height of thirty to forty miles and returning to earth within a well-defined area. Dr. Goddard's rocket is designed to carry instruments for studies of the upper atmosphere.

The fantastic possibility of riding a rocket from planet to planet has far less appeal to these experimenters than the development of a new method of deriving motive power. The rocket interests them because of its potential efficiency when compared to the weight of internal combustion engines. There are yet, however, tremendous obstacles to be overcome, not only in the development and control of the power itself, but in the directing of the flight and the landing of the rocket. No one can predict what the result of the continued experiments will be. The present need is to surround the tests with safeguards which will prevent undue and unnecessary risks.

A Laugh for the Historian

EXPLORERS into the musty pages of books and newspapers picturing the procession of the hurrying years are generally thought to be of serious mien, and of as stolid a demeanor as the leather binding of the ancient volumes they so carefully scrutinize.

Quite the opposite is probably true, for if there is anything on the planet calculated to arouse a wide smile, and at times to set off a loud detonation of laughter, it is the strange, sensational novelties and experiments as recorded in the fading leaves of the publications in which they were first brought to public attention. The historian who unearths such sobering proofs of how past generations totally failed to read the signs of the times will doubtless find it difficult to restrain his risibilities.

For example, back in the year 1861 a New York newspaper printed this news item:

> A man about forty-six years of age, giving the name of Joshua Coppersmith, has been arrested for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people, by exhibiting a device which, he says, will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by listeners at the other end. He calls the instrument a "telephone," which is obviously intended to imitate telegraph, and win the confidence of those who know the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based. Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires, as may be done with dots and dashes and signals of the Morse Code, and that, were it even possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value.

In years to come will historians wear the same knowing smiles when they read in the political speeches and editorial broadsides of today that war will never be entirely abolished?

Regulation of the Air

THE remarkable journeyings of the Graf Zeppelin, together with the steady, but yet by no means slow, development of international commercial flying, accentuate the fact that there is a need for a comprehensive universal regulation of air traffic. The existence of no fewer than ten international organizations, all concerned with the international control of aviation, is undoubtedly a happy augury that the world is aware of this need. But concerning uniformity of legislation and rules much remains to be accomplished.

The convention of Oct. 13, 1919, relative to air navigation, signed at Paris immediately after the Peace Treaty, was, of course, the first document of its kind, and has been called by some of the European nations the chart of the air. It consists of forty-five articles and seven annexes covering the main questions pertaining to aerial traffic. But this convention was rejected by some countries, notably certain of the small European nations, on the ground that it was directed against Germany or that it was fundamentally anti-democratic. The Germans were, of course, not invited to sign it at the time, and to date have not done so. The United States signed the convention, but never ratified it, while very few of the South American countries have adhered to it. The other principal powers, with the exception of Spain, are signatories.

In 1926, Spain (a month after her withdrawal from the League) called a meeting of Latin-American nations in Madrid, at which the Ibero-American Convention on Aerial Navigation was drawn up and a commission set up to carry out its provisions. The document is largely a copy of the earlier convention, but to date there has been no activity on the part of the Ibero-American Commission, and it has not been ratified by a majority of the countries.

In the juridical fields there are three important organizations: the International Conference on Aerial Law, the International Technical Committee of Aerial Juridical Experts, and the International Juridical Committee on Aviation. All of these have their headquarters in Paris, and delegates from nearly all the representative nations are participating in the labors of these bodies. Much good work has been accomplished by them up to now in elaborating laws to govern the traffic of the air.

Then there is the Consultative and Technical Commission of Communications and Transit of the League of Nations which is concerning itself with aviation matters, while the International Aeronautical Federation is interested in regulating the sports side of aeronautics. The International Air Traffic Association, composed of leading European companies, occupies itself with the commercial side, and the attention of the Committee on Air Transport of the International Chamber of Commerce is engaged with air mail.

The co-operation of all these groups and the co-ordination of their work to bring out simplified, uniform, and universal regulations of aerial traffic will do much to assist the cause of aviation.

Trade and Let Trade

FROM the present trends of public and political opinion, there is every prospect that the proposed Hawley-Smoot tariff bill—an altogether formidable creature possessing rather ominous commercial teeth when first let loose from the lair of its protective stronghold in the House of Representatives—will be considerably tamed and tempered before the United States Senate deems it safe to turn it over to the White House.

The perhaps unexpectedly effective opposition to the tariff schedules which has developed in the Senate is really in accord with widespread dissent, regardless of sectional or political division, which had already been expressed by the press throughout the United States. And while perhaps embarrassing to certain senatorial figures, this opposition is by no means necessarily embarrassing to the President, for there is good reason to believe that Mr. Hoover, whose Calvinesque silence he has just broken to emphasize the value of the flexible clause, is not satisfied that what Congress has thus far brought forth is a "limited" tariff revision. Unless some of the extravagant and unnecessary schedules are removed, a presidential veto will be thoroughly consistent with Mr. Hoover's known position.

All in all, the experience which the Nation's tariff makers are now going through will not be without its lessons, both to themselves and to the people as a whole. The unwarrantedly high duties which the bill put forward when it emerged from the House not only caused serious apprehension on the part of other nations, but definitely shocked American public opinion into the realization that the protective tariff thesis can be carried too far. For the first time a tariff measure which seemed to be altogether too high to most of the country is evoking a formidably articulate opposition. For the first time the viewpoint of the usually speechless consumer is beginning to receive its due consideration. For the first time the position of the country as an exporting nation is being accepted as a far-reaching factor in the tariff equation.

As the tariff engrosses the attention of the United States Senate for the next few weeks, it would be well if the calm counsel of Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard could receive particular consideration. In the current issue of Foreign Affairs, Professor Taussig, who was chairman of the Tariff Commission from 1917 to 1919, closes his illuminating article on "The Tariff Bill and Our Friends Abroad," with these pertinent words:

> At the present juncture in international affairs more depends on the spirit which we show than on the precise things which we do. The Kellogg treaty is perhaps, as some of its critics say, no more than a gesture. But it is a noble gesture, and points the way in which mankind should think and the direction in which we should move. . . . It is from this higher point of view that we may well consider, not only the peace treaties which we are invoking and the disarmament which we promote, but our commercial policy as well. Shall we continue to suspect, to fear, and to cultivate fear? To treat the foreigner from whom we get goods as always an enemy and an intruder? To circumvent him, bully him, rouse his resentment and his irritation? Or shall we treat him as we wish to be treated ourselves? Here, too, it is the spirit that signifies.

There is a minimum of protective tariff which, in the present economic order, has demonstrated its worth, but the bill now before Congress exceeds that minimum entirely too far. As President Hoover said in his message to Congress, this is not a time to "set up a new basis of protective duties."

The United States should trade and let trade.

Editorial Notes

The stagecoach, as a means of more rapid transportation, brought about the toll road and toll bridge. They gradually grew into disuse. Now the Grand Trunk Railroad is to build a twenty-six-mile motor speedway above its tracks from Detroit to Pontiac, Mich., and will charge a toll for its use. The turnpike grows up.

To those who remember the packing of the "missionary barrel," there will be a surprise in the fact that a German missionary base in Africa is to be equipped with "ten automobiles, three motorboats, three airplanes and a radio."

Fifteen thousand dollars invested at 6 per cent yields $2.47 a day. The first problem, however, is to get the $15,000 and the next is to get 6 per cent with complete safety.

The frost may be on the pumpkin, but the pumpkin pies are in for a warm reception.

America: Where Skyscrapers Dwarf Temples

BEING THE IMPRESSIONS OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST

By RENÉ PHAUX

II

THE strangest of my first impressions of America was certainly the sight, in Manhattan, especially along Fifth Avenue, of the churches, which in olden times appeared imposing by the high spires of their overtowering steeples, and which are now imprisoned, dominated, crushed by the skyscrapers of finance, commerce, and luxury. For a European who hears continually of the growing American materialism, of the dollar frenzy and the increase of the pleasure-seeking tendency, this sight seems to be symbolic. But let us not trust too much in such symbols, for they offer themselves all too easily to the imagination of the writer who is ever at the beck and call of such tempting images.

* * *

The gigantic structures which have chased the sun so successfully from the streets of the down-town district have been erected even more for economic reasons, for the concentration of the services of some particular concern, as well as to provide adequate return on the fabulous price of the real estate, than to affirm in the face of the world that money had to be its master. There is no fundamental antagonism between religious sentiment and industry, and no question would be raised if, in this trend toward the colossal, plans should be drawn up for the building of a cathedral or temple whose spire surpassed the Woolworth tower.

But St. Peter's of Rome, Notre Dame of Paris, the Cathedral of Chârtres, cannot be made over again. These buildings are witnesses of the past, corresponding to a particular mentality, in the same way as was the Parthenon of Athens or the Memnon Sanctuary of Thebes. The American tourist who would judge French religious sentiment, for instance, by the size of France's Gothic cathedrals, always overtowering the surrounding houses, would be in danger of being greatly deceived.

* * *

Nothing has seemed more attractive to me in the United States than the way in which its cities are conceived and built, those garden cities which now surround all the business centers. There has been developed a kind of villa and bungalow of the most exquisite taste and varied style. The streets and avenues, bordered by trees and lawns, and the flower beds which no wall or fence separates from the sidewalks, have a delightful effect, and there is nothing in Europe comparable to them. The same can be said of the parks and public gardens, worthy of the most illustrious capitals. In this direction the United States has done wonders; it has given to its people a basis for their existence which is truly marvelous.

The net of roads is not less remarkable. This gigantic work is one of the most amazing and most useful achievements of America.

* * *

The struggle for intellectual culture, with the extraordinary university development, also struck me as an exceedingly interesting feature of American life. If the tendencies of the instruction given in the universities are of a more encyclopedic nature than in the case of Europe, and prepare, perhaps, less for the classic type of the humanist, bent over the contemplation of the past, than for the modern man and woman who exploit their intelligence practically—surely this new world has built its foundation solidly for a superstructure that will receive and mold all the different types of mentalities.

There must be still quite a good deal of waste among that youth, which does not know clearly as yet whether it is eager for instruction or whether it wants only to have "a jolly good time." On the whole, however, the American concept of the university has seemed to me an example worthy to be followed, or at least to be studied.

Something else that is very inspiring in the American people is its repudiation of the word "impossible." America attacks titanic projects with a magnificent enthusiasm and an illimitable confidence. Anything that can be of benefit to the community, anything that can increase the general well-being, the love for a man's city or state, is deliberately undertaken, with almost no consideration of the millions of dollars that it may represent. Therein is a faith and a courage that have filled me with admiration.

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In the restricted limits of two articles, I have been able to confine myself only to generalities and to essential facts, without entering into the detail of comments of all kinds which can easily be made by an observer who has nothing else to do but to look on, and has come especially with that purpose.

When on the point of starting on my way home, I balanced the criticisms against the motives of admiration, and I must say that although everything has interested me profoundly in the United States—to such a degree that I have only one desire, that of returning—and although I have felt that Europe is retarded and shortsighted on a vast number of points, I have felt a vaguely disquieted sense which I find hard to explain to myself and which it seems to me must have its source in the realm of the higher things of life.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE panoramic view of London, which was published a short while ago by The Times, deserves mention not only for the fact that it gives a magnificent view of one of the great cities of the world, but also for bringing out one of the most characteristic features of modern London, which is hardly known to the Londoner himself, and which no tourist who "does" London in a few days or even weeks ever suspects. It is that London is not merely hemmed in on all sides by a belt of trees, but that trees are dotted in profusion all over its surface. Such a fact escapes general notice, although it is worth mentioning if only because it points to an even more important aspect of London life, even less known to the tourist who spends most of his time at some West End hotel, namely, that London has anticipated the development of garden cities in that its suburbs are almost without exception constructed in such a way that each house has a garden attached to it, which, as a rule, is cultivated by the householder himself.

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To encourage these amateur gardeners and also the growing number of those who live in flats to cultivate their plots of land or window boxes, the London Garden Guild holds, in the fall of each year, flower exhibitions for householders and flat dwellers. The surprising feature of this year's exhibition, which was opened recently at the New Horticultural Hall, is that some of the flowers that came from the window boxes in slum areas have surpassed in excellence the garden varieties of the more fashionable suburbs. It is a fact that will, no doubt, help to increase the efforts of window-box owners, as well as to encourage the whole movement, patronized by several of the more popular newspapers in London, to brighten the more congested parts of the city by converting them into what even the ancient Romans with their famous motto of "rus in urbe" thought of as a praiseworthy endeavor.

* * *

Every other Tuesday evening, toward dusk, a ghost of eighteenth century London appears in the humbler streets of Soho—a benevolent ghost whose coming is eagerly awaited by the little folk of the district. Their friend is late today, and they are just beginning to grow impatient, when round the corner comes a cart, with a pony in front and a hurdy-gurdy at the back. Mounted on the cart is a miniature merry-go-round with painted seats and a canopy bravely decorated with a fringe. The music starts up—a little wheezy, perhaps, to a sophisticated ear. The pony paws the ground. "A ha'penny a ride! A ha'penny a ride! Who wants a ride?" cries the showman, and a dozen grimy little hands hold out the fare.

In a moment the passengers have been packed in like contented sardines: the door is closed and latched, and away they go round and round and round, the kindly showman providing the motive power with his hand and steadying the crazy bandbox that revolves uneasily on its worn-out bearing. The pace grows slower and slower. The generous ha'penny-worth has come to an end, and the little human cargo is unloaded, to be immediately replaced by another. So it goes on until all the ha'pennies are spent, and everybody goes home happy.

* * *

If monuments were put up with the sole object of drawing the attention of passers-by to the achievement of historical events or figures, it might be presumed that the custom of erecting memorials would have stopped long ago for lack of public appreciation. It is questionable, for instance, if there could be found a hundred persons in London with any adequate knowledge of the large number of monuments in Whitehall. One such instance of the general ignorance about a much-used memorial is the drinking fountain in Parliament Square, which has suddenly achieved unusual notice by reason of the removal, after many years, of the thick layer of dust and soot from its canopy. London, it appears, has in a moment awakened to the fact that this well-known and well-patronized fountain was put up to commemorate no less an event than the abolition of slavery in the United States. Unfortunately, however, the cleaning of the fountain's canopy has also disclosed enameled patches of rather flamboyant colors, which, much as they might have agreed with the surrounding scheme of things at the time of the fountain's erection, are today, it is on all hands admitted, rather out of keeping with the dignity of the surrounding buildings. Is this, one wonders, but another instance of Thomas Gray's maxim: "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise"?

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H. B. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General, upon his return to London from a cruise around the British Isles aboard the cable-repair ship Monarch, told some amusing stories of his experiences. Whenever the Monarch put in at a port, anywhere from Pentland Firth to Dover, the Postmaster-General went ashore and incognito visited the local post office. "One morning," he said, "I walked into a village post office in Wales and found the postmistress in distraction because she had a telegram for delivery and could not find anyone to deliver it. There are no telegraph messengers in a place like that, and the postmistress has to get whom she can, and she is allowed to pay the messenger 3d. The rules forbid her to leave the premises, so she must find someone else. When I walked in, judging that I was a respectable person who could be intrusted with a telegram, she suggested that I should earn the 3d." But Mr. Lees-Smith declined.

"The post office," said the Postmaster-General, "is quite capable of producing an office as neat as the branch office of a bank, and I hope people who are interested will go and see the post offices at Albemarle Street and Streatham. We have already taken steps to brighten, tidy and clean post offices throughout the country. Our surveyors have spent the last two months in investigating the conditions of every post office, and I am now receiving reports as to the methods by which old and shabby fittings can be removed, new floors, and, if desirable, new shop fronts can be introduced, and cleanliness and tidiness insured. I even hope to secure pencils which will be sharp, ink which will be liquid and clean, and nibs which will flow like a poem."

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Whatever the etymological derivation of Rotten Row, that fine riding avenue whose unprepossessing name belies its nature, it has, it seems, for once deserved its name. For the recent drought has converted its loose soil into dry dust, which not only envelops the riders, but also makes the seats along the Row unbearable to sit on. It was, no doubt, both to relieve the horses from an irksome duty and to make it possible for the people to use the adjoining chairs that the unprecedented step was taken by the Office of Works the other day of closing Rotten Row altogether to riders until more water becomes available to slake its parched surface. But what fifty years ago would have aroused a veritable flutter of excitement in high society has today not raised so much as a ripple of discontent, for the sad truth is that Rotten Row has greatly fallen in public esteem and, although still ridden on, is used more as an exercise ground for the pupils of riding masters than as a place of fashionable display.

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The Confectioners' and Bakers' Exhibition has just been held at the Agricultural Hall. As a relief from their duties around the stalls of rich cakes and pastries and the great variety of delicious looking sweets, a party of about twenty-five German master bakers was discovered making a fine and significant gesture of friendship to the British people. They were standing in a group, bareheaded, before the Cenotaph, at the base of which had been placed a wreath, decorated with the German colors and bearing a card, "From the German Master Bakers' Association."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A House by the Side of the Road"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In glancing over the Monitor of September 5, I was attracted by the title of the contribution, "A House by the Side of the Road," in the column of letters to the editor. Hence I proceeded to read it, and the more I read the more interested I became.

I know there must be thousands who, like myself, find themselves in apartments where they are seeking a way to express their love for flowers and growing things. That has been my experience during the past winter, and as I was facing the same problem this year, I decided to do something about it.

The article recalled to thought a beautiful vine I saw while visiting in Dallas, Tex., several years ago. It was a humble sweet potato growing in a wall vase (with water); the vines hung very long and gracefully. It was the springtime when I was there, so they must have been planted in the winter or very early spring.

Just recently I started some Wandering Jew of several different varieties in my wall vase, and the plants are starting off very promisingly. So here's to our apartment gardens!

MARGARET S. MCAULEY.

Atlanta, Ga.

"Arab and Jew in Palestine"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After a very careful reading of the editorial, "Arab and Jew in Palestine," I am convinced that it is the sanest and most lucid exposition of the question that has yet appeared in any newspaper, and I trust that it will be so accepted by the members of the profession. There has been entirely too much slapdash writing on the subject by persons who evidently only looked for the sensational phases. From the very first disturbance, I felt that there were two sides to the question, as the editorial correctly points out.

Many of us today feel that we know the remedy, but speaking as one coming from the Jewish race, I believe I can judge the matter in a light that permits of a somewhat different view of the conditions. I myself can see no real reason today for the Jewish homeland. It is going back instead of forward. The Arab has his faults, of course, but we must also take into account his personal background. That is what people as a rule overlook.

I simply could not help writing you my appreciation of the editorial, and there must be many who think as I do.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

New York, N. Y.